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CLOSING OF CW CONSULTATIONS IN GENEVA REPORTED

LD181432 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 18 TASS -- Soviet-American consultations on all aspects of the problem of an effective and verifiable international convention on general and complete ban on the chemical weapons has closed here today. The USSR delegation was led by Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, the U.S. delegation -- by Ambassador Donald Lowitz.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS 'BREAKTHROUGH' AT CDE TALKS

LD192039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] As we have already reported, the latest session of the conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has ended in Stockholm. Here with a Mayak commentary is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver at the microphone:

The work of the Stockholm conference is entering a decisive phase. One more session remains; it is planned for mid-August to mid-September, and then the forum in the Swedish capital will hand over to the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the all-European conference. Thus, the process of development will be continued; the start made at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should be preserved. Of course, this process is neither simple nor easy, if one considers that powerful military groups and accumulated mountains of weapons are confronting each other in Europe.

The long years of cold war have implanted many prejudices and a lot of suspicion in interrelations between the European states. This was reflected at the Stockholm conference that has already been working for 2 and 1/2 years, and all the problems concerned with strengthening mutual confidence have still not been solved. Yet, the necessity for a new political way of thinking is evidently making headway.

An important breakthrough has been made in the last few days at the Stockholm conference. One of the tight knots has been unravelled -- the problem concerning the notificaiton of air force exercises. An accord on ground troop exercises has also been outlined.

The general situation that has been unfolding recently on the European Continent also played a significant role in the achievement of all these accords. The Europeans are evidently fed up with the commotion of confrontation and tension and they are speaking out ever more loudly in favor of the politics of detente.

During a recent visit to Moscow, the president of France said that Europe must once again become the main actor in its own history in order to play its full role as a factor of stability in international relations.

During Comrade Shevardnadze's stay in London, the British minister of foreign affairs emphasized that the present moment demands resolute efforts in the area of arms limitation. His West German colleague, who is preparing to visit Moscow in the next few days, points to the European task of guaranteeing peace.

As far as the socialist European countries are concerned, as is known, their leaders not only confirmed their striving toward strengthening peace and security on the European Continent at the recent meeting in Budapest, but also introduced concrete proposals on arms reduction in Europe, and on arranging broad, mutually advantageous cooperation between all European states.

COMMENTATORS ASSESS LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

Zorin Contrasts Stances

LD200158 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Excerpts] When Washington refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and suspend all nuclear tests, it gave Americans and the world at large a chance to look deep into administration policies. At first the administration tried to weaken the impact of the Soviet moratorium on underground tests by claiming such a move would have little effect. But very soon independent minded people came to realize that stopping nuclear testing would do much to stop the nuclear arms race, since without tests no new systems can be developed. Next, Washington tried the argument of verification, claiming that Moscow was opposed to reliable means of verification, whereupon the Soviet leadership announced it would agree to a reliable system of international control, including on-site inspection. [passage omitted] But again Washington refused to budge.

Earlier this week, however, a group of prominent scientists of various countries gathered in Moscow to discuss the problem of banning nuclear tests, and among them were Prof von Hippel, of Princeton University, and the chief geophysicist on seismology of the United States Committee for the Defense of Natural Resources, Professor Cochran. American experts also set up verification equipment of sites they themselves chose, having received immediate permission from the Soviet authorities to do so. And, according to Cochran, they have already obtained the first seismic readings from Karkaralinsk, a site about 200 km west of the spot where the Soviet Union used to conduct nuclear weapons tests. Note that the Soviet Union has again acted unilaterally in allowing American experts to install equipment for on-site inspection. If it were planning secret tests, would it grant such permission? [passage omitted]

Worldwide Condemnation Noted

LD201425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Text] News reports continue to be received from Madrid, Ottawa, and other capitals about public indignation over the latest U.S. explosion. In the United States anti-war organizations are launching a campaign aimed at getting Congress to halt appropriations for conducting nuclear tests. Here is our commentator Vladimir Pasko:

The U.S. nuclear tests, being conducted while the Soviet Union has not tested any for almost 1 year, are evoking anger and indignation throughout the entire civilized world. Washington's demonstrated unwillingness to follow the Soviet example at the same time raises at least two questions. First, why is the United States adopting such a stance? Second, what is to be done further in the situation that has been created? It seems that everything is quite simple regarding the reason for the stance.

What has been done over the 6 years of government by the present U.S. Administration has delineated its political face in such detail that nothing can any longer hide its militarist essence. The U.S. press has been anxiously saying that to this day the President's actions show no striving to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on arms control.

Taking account of the change soon in the White House incumbency, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE stated in an editorial on 28 June, it is necessary now to think of what should be undertaken in the meantime by Congress to prepare for the moment when the United States wishes once more to seriously negotiate.

Regarding what is to be done further in the situation that has been created, one will scarcely find a realistic person who does not understand that, if one country continues to prepare for war, the other cannot view this with indifference. While sharply protesting the latest explosion in Nevada, the public in all continents has been looking with alarm and hope in the direction of the Soviet Union to see whether the latter will renounce compliance with the moratorium it declared until 6 August. There is no evidence of such an intention. The Soviet Union, with characteristic restraint, is continuing to wait for a positive response to its initiative.

As you know, our country's position is receiving high recognition everywhere, and it could not be otherwise. The position is in accord with the aspirations and attitudes of all mankind. At the same time it creates firm support for the most active part of mankind that is marching in the ranks of the peace movement. The actions of the U.S. peace supporters, who are now launching a campaign to remove the money allocated for the conducting of nuclear explosions from the country's budget, can only be welcomed. The struggle to halt nuclear tests is continuing.

Soviet Stand Reiterated

LD182203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A nuclear weapons test has been carried out at the U.S. site in Nevada. The power of the device exploded is approximately equal to the power of the U.S. atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Here is a commentary; Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

The latest nuclear explosion is the seventh this year and the 14th [as heard] since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium on conducting nuclear tests. It is noteworthy that almost all the world's information services are drawing attention to this fact. By way of example, let me refer to the West German agency DPA and the U.S. UPI. An identical phrase figures in their wires: The United States is continuing its nuclear tests despite the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, which is in effect until 6 August. You must agree: The actual comparison between the positions of the USSR and the United States on this issue sounds like a reproach against the U.S. Administration. The Soviet Union's position shows unequivocally that our country is ready to go as far as necessary in order to put an end to nuclear explosions. Clear and convincing evidence of this was the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Committee, according to which U.S. scientists have already established special equipment for seismic research in the Semipalatinsk area where Soviet nuclear tests used to be carried out.

Thomas Cochran, the chief geophysicist of the aforementioned committee, said the following at a recent meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban: I think we have completely demolished the arguments put forward by the White House that a comprehensive treaty for banning nuclear tests is supposed to be impossible and does not lend itself to full verification. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev answered to this that we are of the same opinion.

The U.S. Administration, however, continues its dangerous play with nuclear fire. Evidence of this is the latest nuclear explosion and the statement by Assistant U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, branded the mouthpiece of Washington hawks, that the initiative of the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Committee is absurd and plays into the Soviet Union's hands. Other office administration representatives also repeat that the United States will talk about verification of tests and not verification of a test ban. All this time, the consistent, clear, and extremely honest policy of the Soviet Union is bearing its fruits. Our country will not veer from this policy.

Understanding that human civilization will not survive a nuclear war, the Soviet Union is full of resolve to do everything necessary in order to prevent it. This is also reflected in the proposals for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and in such practical deeds as introducing a unilateral moratorium and agreeing to the installation of U.S. seismic equipment in the Semipalatinsk area.

U.S. SCIENTISTS IN USSR VERIFY U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD190352 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] It took the seismic wave caused by another nuclear explosion in the American state of Nevada 13 minutes to reach the area of a Soviet testing range near Semipalatinsk where it was registered by equipment installed by American scientists. That was the 14th nuclear explosion since the Soviet Union announced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. American scientists allowed to work at the Soviet testing range have been able to identify a nuclear explosion carried out in their home country. One of the experts, Professor James Brune, has said the problem of verification of a nuclear test ban does not exist.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES WEINBERGER SDI PLANS

LD201931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Sergey Pravdin commentary]

[Text] According to a report by AP, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, speaking in St. Louis, said he was in favor of the accelerated implementation by the United States of the so-called SDI. As the Pentagon boss put it, the basis for successfully implementing plans for preparation for "star wars" is the close partnership between the administration and the military-industrial complex. Here is a news commentary, Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone:

There is no need to doubt that Weinberger is well aware of all the details of this partnership. The Pentagon annually publishes lists of the corporations that execute its orders, including those associated with preparations for "star wars", and every year essentially the same names figure in them. Listed among the Pentagon's main contractors are General Dynamics, Grumman, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, and another dozen and a half major companies.

By the way, since the current administration came to power, the largest and most profitable orders fall more and more often into the lap of the so-called Californian group, the owners of major corporations in that state. There is no reason to be surprised here for President Reagan and many members of his so-called team actually began their political careers in California. The U.S. Administration and the military-industrial complex do not simply cooperate with each other. As the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER notes, ther recently has been a significant intensification of the process of their merging.

Many current figures in the administration arrived -- or more precisely were invited by the head of the White House -- in Washington departments from private big business. In their turn, many former officials, having served out their allotted time, or simply having spoiled their reputations in some or other illegal affair, occupy high posts on the boards of their corporations or banks. Sitting on these boards now are over 400 former highly-placed military officials. In the United States the administration is frequently called a government by the rich for the rich. In the current U.S. cabinet, approximately half of the secretaries have assets close to or exceeding $1 million. It is natural that the implementation of the SDI promises no mean dividends both for the U.S. military-industrial complex and for many representatives of the administration itself.

But on the path to preparations for "star wars" and intensifying the arms race, there is now a broad antinuclear and antimissile movement growing: This was, by the way, admitted by Weinberger in his St. Louis speech. The people of the world are conscious of what great danger lurks in the current arms race being whipped up by the United States and especially in its transfer into outer space.

TASS Report

LD181636 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 18 TASS -- Speaking at the World Affairs Council in St. Louis (Missouri) and trying to justify Washington's course towards space militarization, Defense Secretary Weinberger cynically said: "The promise of strategic defense is far too valuable to give up or to bargain away". Washington sees the "value" of this programme, first of all, in creating a "space shield" which will provide the USA with a chance for the first nuclear strike with impunity.

At the same time the Pentagon head admitted with irritation that the number of people protesting against the U.S. plans of developing strike space weapons was growing in the world. "There are many who oppose this program and frankly, the arguments of SDI critics baffle me," he said. However, the secretary intimated that, despite the demands of the public, the administration intended, in future too, to give priority attention to the "star wars" programme.

U.S. CIRCLES SEEK TO SABOTAGE GENEVA SPIRIT

OW191706 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] During his recent speech in Glassboro, President Reagan, speaking to young people, school graduates, uttered correct words about now finally being the time for the great powers to understand each other and come to an agreement.

Let us put aside the question of what the president himself does for the sake of mutual understanding, and how he personally usually reacts to our peaceful initiatives. Let us see what highly-placed U.S. leaders close to the current administration say on this subject. General Abrahamson, director of the organization for implementing SDI: Our program is vitially important because it is a factor holding back the Soviet threat. Brent Scoweroft, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces: It would be a serious mistake on the U.S. side to give up nuclear tests now. A great number of similar statements may be quoted. As THE WASHINGTON POST has written, the authors of these statements try their utmost to make the mutual understanding that seemed to have appeared between the two superpowers disappear just as quickly as the gleam of fire in the Geneva fireplace had disappeared.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES U.S. 'SPACE ILLUSIONS'

PM211041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Single Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin article: "Washington's Space Illusions"]

[Text] All pretense of love for peace has been abandoned. "The madmen have won in the White House" -- this is how Paul Warnke, former leader of the U.S. delegation at the strategic arms limitation talks, described the U.S. President's statement concerning the refusal to observe the 1972 Interim Agreement (SALT I) and the 1979 treaty on the Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT II).

This statement by the chief of the White House, which poses a threat to the future of all mankind, is not accidental or isolated episode. It is yet another link in the chain of Washington's ambitious attempts to gain unilateral military superiority over the USSR by means of unrestrained arms buildup. The implementation of the "program for the strategic forces' modernization to its full extent" and the simultaneous "implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative" remain of paramount importance for the United States in the immediate future, the U.S. President's statement says.

Washington's claims about the "exclusively defensive" prupose of the weapons system planned to be deployed in space within the SDI framework are false through and through. U.S. scientists have repeatedly refuted this thesis. The space-strike weapons being developed [razrabatyvayemyye] under the "star wars" program are capable of attacking any target in outer space and, possibly, even on the territory of other countries, Director Bowman of the Institute for the Study of Outer Space Problems, points out.

The U.S. Administration's assurance that SDI's purpose, in conceptual terms, is to ultimately free mankind from the nuclear threat, also appear more than dubious. Under no circumstnaces will the implementation of the "star wars" plan lead to deliverance from nuclear weapons, just like the appearance of nuclear weapons themselves did not lead to the liquidation of conventional weapons. On the contrary, the deployment of all kinds of lasers, electromagnetic guns, and other "exotic" weapons in circumterrestrial space by the United States, and the creation [sozdaniye] of an ABM defense for the country's territory on that basis will inevitably lead to an uncontrollable nuclear arms race.

This is also recognized by official Washington. "The SDI," Secretary of Defense Weinberger declared, "never envisaged a rejection of nuclear strategy. While creating [sozdavaya] a strategic defense, the United States does not intend to reject nuclear deterrence but, on the contrary, to strengthen it even further." The Pentagon chief's subordinates Perle and Cooper, who are not exactly unknown, make it clear: Nuclear forces will apparently remain the basis of U.S. security even after the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements.

It is well known that nuclear weapons constitute the basis of a number of space-strike systems being created [sozdavayemyye] within the SDI framework. Their development [razrabotka] is underway at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore. Moreover, we are not at all talking about "innocent" scientific research measures. The third generation of nuclear mass destruction weapons is being created [sozdayetsya] here. According to THE WASHINGTON POST data, these weapons will differ from existing ones by the fact that the energy produced during a nuclear explosion will be transformed basically into microwave x-rays or gamma radiation that can be focused on a distant target. Trials of a nuclear source of energy for the x-ray laser are being conducted at the Nevada nuclear testing ground.

By hatching plans to deploy nuclear weapons in space, the United States is jeopardizing the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. The states that signed this international agreement (it came into force back on 10 October 1967) pledged not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, the treaty prohibits the establishment [sozdaniye] of military bases, installations, and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons, and the conduct of military maneuvers in outer space (Article IV). The pledge "not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy" systems or components of space-based ABM defense is also entrenched in Article V of the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty (1972).

The report on key issues of U.S. security, prepared not so long ago by a special commission under Scowcroft's leadership. bluntly points out: The United States must continue its course of militarization of space. This document claims that the installation [osnashcheniye] of weapons in space has already begun (naturally, exclusively through "the Russians' fault") and that it is virtually impossible to halt this process. Hence both a "nuclear sword" and a "space shield" are vitally necessary for the United States.

People across the ocean continue to evaluate the contemporary international situation in terms of "star wars" and nuclear warheads. Under the present circumstances this may produce irreparable consequences. It is necessary to curb the tendency toward a buildup of military danger and to turn international relations back along the trakcs of detente. Mankind can and must raise a barrier across the path to nuclear catastrophe.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF GOODWILL GAMES

Gorbachev Receives Turner

LD181534 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev received today Robert Edward Turner, one of the initiators of the Goodwill Games that are now under way in Moscow, owner of the American TBS Television Company.

At crucial, responsible moments for the world, Mikhail Gorbachev and Robert Edward Turner noted, various initiatives promoting mutual understanding and trust, helping to lessen, remove suspicion in relations between nations and states are important. And the Goodwill Games are exactly such an initiative.

Mikhail Gorbachev replied to Mr. Turner's questions about the state of Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole. "In the nuclear age, in conditions of the mounting ecological and other threats", he said, "only that approach to international problems can be considered acceptable and realisitc that recognises the right of every country to solve its internal affairs itself, rules out the use of force, displays patience and tolerance, respect for everybody's lawful interests".

Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a lively and well-wishing atmosphere, were Academician Georgiy Arbatov and the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport Marat Gramov.

Chinese Sportsmen Interviewed

LD131126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[From the "Meetings on Soviet Soil" program]

[Summary] A group of Chinese sportsmen who are in Moscow for the Goodwill Games are interviewed on their impressions of Moscow. They mention what a fine city it is and how hospitably and kindly they have been received. The leader of the Chinese team, (Chian Huan De), concludes, speaking in Russian, that "the Goodwill Games and other international sports competitions serve not only to raise the level of sporting skill in the various countries, but also to reinforce friendship and mutual understanding between the sportsmen and peoples of the world."

Gramov Attends Closing Ceremony

LD201826 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The first Goodwill Games in the history of world sport have been declared closed in Moscow. The flame in the bowl of the Moscow stadium in Luzhniki went out. It was lit there on 5 July. Top athletes from 80 countries competed at the games. At the closing ceremony the chairman of the organizing committee of the games, Marat Gramov, said that the competitions had been marked by a high standard of performance, and became an important political and public event. The games, held during the International Year of Peace, he said, have become an athletic symbol of the year and contributed to the development of cooperation among nations.

The first Goodwill Games were praised by one of the initiators of the event, the owner of the American TV Company TBS, Ted Turner. He thanked Soviet people for their hospitality and expressed the conviction that the traditions of the games in Moscow would find a worthy continuation in future competitions.

The symbolic passing of the baton of goodwill by the delegation of Moscow, the host of the first Goodwill Games, to the delegation of the American city of Seattle was a moving part of the ceremony. The second games are to be held in Seattle in 1990. It was said at the ceremony that from the very beginning the games have become a notable event, not only in the international sports movement but also in the improvement of the political climate. At the present complicated and tense moment in the life of humanity initiatives are especially important that promote trust and understanding among nations. The Goodwill Games are such a noble initiative. Their purpose is expressed in their motto "From friendship in sports to peace on earth."

The ceremony was followed by a gala concert of Soviet performers in honour of the participants in the games.

GRAMOV ON 'PROBLEMS' WITH OLYMPICS IN KOREA

LD191112 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- Touching on the absence of sportsmen from Israel and South Korea at the Goodwill Games, Marat Gramov, chairman of the organizing committee of the Goodwill Games, reminded journalists of the statement made by him at the first press conference on the eve of the competitions: The Goodwill Games were conceived as competitions between sportsmen of the USSR and the United States and later on representatives of other countries asked to join. "No sports organizations of Israel and South Korea tried to get in touch with us", he said.

Marat Gramov stressed that there were no problems concerning the participation of Soviet athletes in the 1988 Winter Olympic Games in Calgary. At the same time, he went on, there exist problems connected with the Summer Olympics in Seoul. "As is known the existence of these problems was noted also by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch". Gramov expressed hope that the problems concerning the holding of the 1988 summer olympic games in the north and the south of Korea could be solved under the aegis of the International Olympic Committee.

Marat Gramov, who is the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Sport, said that he viewed with optimism the development of Soviet-American sports ties. 'We have excellent relations with the National Olympic Committee of the United States. In September 1985 we signed with it a memorandum on sports cooperation". He added that good relations existed also with the National Federations of the United States in individual sports. "When sportsmen compete", he went on, "be it in the USSR or in the United States, they confront no problems except those directly related to sport".

Marat Gramov said that the Soviet Union will send its top athletes to the Goodwill Games in 1990. "As to immediate plans, Soviet boxing, cycling and figure skating teams will take part in a national sports festival in the United States next month", Marat Gramov told journalists.

RYZHKOV GREETS SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM IN MOSCOW

LD210927 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Follows full text of Nikolay Ryzhkov's message of greetings to international symposium:

"To the participants in the international symposium 'Science, Technology and Peace' and in the 14th General Assembly of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

I greet the members of the international scientific community who have gathered in Moscow to attend the symposium 'Science, Technology and Peace' and the 14th General Assembly of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

Your symposium and assembly are taking place at a time which is complex to the world. In which condition mankind enters the third millenium will depend in many respects on the solution of the existing global problems, among which the issues of war and peace have been placed at the centre of international life by the very course of history."

"The current disquieting situation calls for a resolute intensification of the struggle for the prevention of a new world war. The arms race which is threatening to run out of control erodes stability, undermines universal and national security, and raises the problem of civilization's survival with utmost urgency."

"In the interests of fundamentally improving the international situation and ridding mankind of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the USSR has undertaken major steps for the positive line which began to show at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva to be embodied in concrete actions. Our peace initiatives are aimed at implementing a comprehensive programme of international security which reflects the vital interests of the international community."

"Scientists' special responsibility for the destiny of mankind and for the preservation of peace and very life on earth has been mentioned more than once. I would like to emphasise again that today as never before it is required that scientists multiply their contribution to the common efforts which are called upon to keep mankind from perishing in a nuclear conflagration. What will the human intellect be directed to -- to the release of the great forces of creation or to the development of new, still more dangerous systems of destruction -- an answer to this question depends to a large extent on scientists."

"The World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW), which was founded on the initiative of the outstanding scientists, Frederic Joliot-Curie and John Bernal, makes a substantial contribution to the efforst to assert the lofty ideals of peace and mutual understanding. It has done a good deal for the intellectual potential of science to be used for the benefit of peace, progress and development, with a view to solving the global problems mankind is faced with."

"The active anti-war stand of the WFSW and its valuable research into the problems of disarmament serve as a platform for uniting broad sections of scientific workers in mankind's struggle against the nuclear threat."

"Availing myself of the opportunity, I wholeheartedly congratulate the World Federation of Scientific Workers on its 40th Jubilee.

I wish the WFSW fruitful work and new successes in the development of international cooperation of scientists in the name of solving the acutest problems of our time and, first of all, in the name of establishing on earth a secure world without wars and weapons."

[Signed] Nikolay Ryzhkov,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR".

MIKHAYLOU SEES EUROPEAN-U.S. 'ALIENATION' GROWING

PM181131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Drifting to Nowhere"]

[Text] The distance between America and Europe is continuing to grow. Not in kilometers, but in degree of alienation. "The anti-American sentiments here in Western Europe have intensified more than ever before." That conclusion was drawn not by just anyone, but by General B. Rogers himself, supreme commander of NATO allied armed forces in Europe.

This phenomenon has been observed for a long time. But this is probably the first time that its true causes have been mentioned so openly by a high-ranking Washington representative. The cause is named as "the Europeans' shock at the decision taken unilaterally by the United States to use NATO resources to inflict a strike on a territory (Libya -- V.M.) outside the bloc's defense system."

The second cause, in the general's exposition, is no less serious: "Agreements in the arms reduction sphere always hold a very important place among the priority problems for the West Europeans... Many people in Western Europe do not think the United States is seriously trying to achieve accords on arms control and arms reduction at the talks."

The American general's admissions have special weight not only by virtue of his authority. The point is that according to the official Washington story the dissociation of the allies from the United States is the work of "perfidious Moscow." Many of the USSR's peace proposals -- for instance, on the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles and on reducing the two powers' armed forces and armaments -- have been dismissed out of hand as the desire to "drive a wedge" between the United States and Europe. Now the absurdity of this mendacity is confirmed even by the American side.

Why was Rogers so frank? Perhaps the information about sentiments in Western Europe prompted him to warn Washington? No, there has not been a miracle. The general insistently advised the European partners to "step up cooperation in arms production and the development of an independent program" like the American "star wars". In general, if it was possible for Western Europe to be infected by the madness of superarmaments, this common "passion" would bring the allies closer together again.

Meanwhile, it is not only in the European headquarters of Nato that phenomena have been observed which are dangerous to the American supporters of confrontation. The phenomenon of "estrangement" from the United States can be observed on other continents too. The evidence is the results of a public opinion poll in 21 countries. Apart from Western Europe, the poll took place in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Some 78 percent of those polled assessed the need for the signing of a U.S.-USSR arms control treaty as an "important" or "very important" objective.

So the intensification of Washington's self-isolation is guaranteed if it continues its militarist "drifting to nowhere." Isolation not only in the outside world. Even within the United States the conclusion of an arms reduction treaty is considered "very important" by 62 percent of the population.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON

LD181621 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS — Today Mikhail Gorbachev received former President of the United States Richard Nixon at the latter's request.

Matters of Soviet-U.S. relations were discussed in a detailed and frank conversation.

Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present during the meeting.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON BILATERAL TIES

LD210548 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- At present the Americans are opening the Soviet Union for themselves anew, as it were, PRAVDA's new correspondent in New York, Vladimir Sukhoy, wrote in today's issue of the paper. He noted that people in the United States were showing interest in many aspects of life in the U.S.S.R.

Americans watched telecasts from the Goodwill Games. They watch a 12-episode film, The Comrades, telling viewers about Soviet people, their concerns, aspirations and hopes. Although not a indisputable film, it nonetheless is not malevolent.

After the Geneva summit meeting Soviet art companies resumed their guest tours of the United States. An exhibit of paintings from Moscow and Leningrad museum was shown in Washington, the correspondent went on.

There is no denying that thanks to expanding ties in culture and sports the curtain, woven of hatred, bias and prejudice toward all the things Soviet is rising, albeit slowly.

"However, Soviet-American relations are not limited to contacts in culture and sports, although they, too, are very important at the present phase," Vladimir Sukhoy emphasized. "It is equally true that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States include the burning issues of war and peace, problems of disarmament and mutual security."

"So, who is to make a step forward now, considering the fact that the Soviet Union has already made more than one such step?" I asked Theodore Sorensen, a prominent figure in President Kennedy's think-tank, and now a head of a major law firm in New York.

"The U.S. Administration, of course," he replied. "There should be no doubt about it. And if it fails to do so it will make another mistake, this time perhaps the biggest mistake over its years in power."

"Yes, much will depend on how official America will act now. Will it be able to take an objective and sober view of the surrounding world -- is not a simple question," the correspondent wrote.

TASS CITES KCNA ON SR-71 INTRUSION OF DPRK AIRSPACE

LD181731 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 TASS -- According to the KCNA news agency, today a U.S. reconnaissance plane SR-71 intruded into airspace of People's Korea over its territorial waters in the Sea of Japan east of the city of Kosong, overflying offshore waters in the province of Hamgyong. Eight violations by U.S. spy planes of the Republic's airspace have been registered in July alone.

Such provocative acts, the agency points out, show that the United States is not interested in defusing tension in the region and in continuing the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea, and its actions are aimed at stepping up confrontation in the region.

ARTICLE CONDEMNS DRAFT U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

PM180950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review': "The United States: Force Instead of Reason"]

[Text] Consideration of the draft U.S. budget for fiscal 1987 is drawing to a close. Let us recall that, in accordance with customary U.S. procedure, this draft is drawn up by the administration and submitted to Congress. Individual sections and articles of the budget are discussed in various committees and subcommittees, and later at sessions of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The corresponding draft law they agree and approve is forwarded to the President for his signature. Finally, after signing by the head of the White House, the budget law is validated.

So, during the last days of June the budget committees of both houses of the U.S. Congress finally agreed on the main articles of the draft federal budget for the next fiscal year. Immediately after that the House of Representatives approved that version. It is now up to the Senate. The U.S. senators' 2-week vacation ends today. Tomorrow they will reassemble in Washington's Capitol and hold a final vote.

In this connection I would like to draw the readers' attention to the military items in the next American budget. First, because this year a very fierce debate raged in both houses of Congress over the appropriations requested by the administration for military purposes, the like of which has not been seen for a long time in the top U.S. legislative organ. Second -- and most important -- the volume and structure of the American military budget reflect Washington's policy, its military doctrine, the very complex processes associated with militarist preparations in the United States, and its actions in the international arena within the framework of the strategy of neoglobalism.

The overtly aggressive thrust of the White House course, which harbors the threat of nuclear catastrophe for all mankind, is giving rise to growing alarm and condemnation in broad U.S. public circles. U.S. congressmen cannot disregard this. Some of them are increasingly condemning official policy. Thus, Senator P. Simon publicly advocates ending nuclear tests and concluding a complete and general treaty [as published] on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. He has also made other sensible judgments on very acute current problems.

Expressing the will of the voters, the most sober-minded congressmen advocate definite restrictions on military spending.

At the same time, a significant section of American legislators zealously champion the interests of the military-industrial complex and the Pentagon. All the more so as thousands of emissaries of the military-industrial complex are permanently in Washington, ensnaring Congress in a strong lobbying web with a view to achieving a steady increase in apporpriations for military purposes that make fabulous profits for the "death concerns."

It was between these two main groups of legislators that unprecedentedly acute battles developed over budget problems. In the final analysis, the advocates of unlimited growth in military spending had to back down somewhat. Although they campaigned for the total satisfaction of the administration's request for the Pentagon to be allocated $320.8 billion, a compromise version was adopted, equal to $292.2 billion -- over $28 billion less than originally planned. By all accounts, this sum will figure in the final draft law on the federal budget for fiscal 1987.

This reduction is noteworthy. We must not, however, be seduced by it. The amount of military spending preserved by Congress stands at almost $300 billion. Taking into acccount appropriations for militarist purposes under other budget items, the spending will be still higher. It is known, for example, that funds for the production of nuclear weapons are allocated not to the Pentagon but to the U.S. Department of Energy. These funds run to many billions of dollars. In addition, the compromise decision agreed by the budget committees of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate also envisages the creation of an "emergency fund" the President can use if he finds any additional ways to replenish the treasury. A further sum of almost $7 billion could be placed at the Defense Department's disposal thanks to this fund.

It must also be taken into account that the Pentagon already has at its disposal very large residues of funds allocated in previous years' budgets to militarist programs whose implementation goes beyond a single fiscal year. The press has cited data to the effect that such "residues" amount to $142 billion. Consequently, in the next fiscal year the U.S. Defense Department will have at its disposal $430-440 billion it will be able to use to further intensify the arms race and accelerate militarist preparations.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has reported on some Pentagon programs that will be implemented thanks to new appropriations. It is a question of purchases of 216 F-16 aircraft, 48 F-15's, and 120 F-18's. It is planned to acquire 840 M1 Abrams tanks and 870 Bradley armored personnel carries.

These are some rough outlines in the sphere of equipping the U.S. Armed Forces with so-called "conventional" arms. It goes without saying that paramount attention is devoted to further strengthening strategic offensive arms. The Reagan administration's decision to cease observing SALT II, a report by the Washington Center on Budget and Military Priorities [name as published] points out, will enable the Pentagon to considerably expand the present strategic arms buildup programs, deploy an additional 320 MX ICBM's 336 B-1B strategic bombers, and 4 Ohio-class nuclear submarines before 1996, purchase a further 144 Trident II (D-5) missiles for submarines over and above the planned level, and also suspend the dismantling of nuclear Poseidon submarines. This will require an increase of almost $130 billion in the U.S. military budget. A Pentagon spokesman has also reported that the U.S. military department is preparing for the future a draft annual 3-percent increase in spending on the military. It has also been reported that during the same period it is planned to increase the American nuclear arsenal by 20,000 warheads.

Appropriations for implementing the "star wars" program are being allocated on an ever increasing scale. [paragraph continues]

The Senate Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress has approved the allocation of $3.95 billion for these purposes in 1987. (Let us recall that $1.4 billion was allocated to implementing SDI in fiscal 1985, and $2.7 billion in 1986). This increase in spending on the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is connected with the U.S. intentions to carry out approximately 600 missile launches over 3 years and to create within the AEM system 3,200 combat stations with missiles deployed in 40 different orbits around the earth. This shows that the Reagan administration is firmly putting its efforts to implement the plans in the SDI sphere onto a practical footing.

It was no coincidence that Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the organization to implement the "Strategic Defense Initiative," declared in a report to Congress: "The organization to implement SDI is advancing with a specific, purposeful program aimed at supporting key national policy decisions." While expounding the main directions in which developments [razrabotki] are being made with a view to creating [sozdaniye] a strike complex of an ABM system with space-based elements, at the same time Abrahamson frankly admitted that the United States does not intend to abandon the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of offensive nuclear arms. "In the next few years," he writes in his report, "offensive nuclear forces and the prospect of inflicting a nuclear counterstrike will remain key elements of our nuclear deterrence strategy. Therefore we must preserve modern, flexible, and reliable offensive strategic and tactical nuclear forces." A very noteworthy admission, which essentially totally demolishes the false propaganda capers of apologists for the "star wars" program, who maintain that its realization will lead to the elimination of nuclear arms.

In light of these facts the alarm aroused by the U.S. Administration's actions both in the United States itself, as shown by the discussion of the draft military budget in Congress, and among U.S. allies, not to mention the world public, is understandable. The militarist programs on which Washington is lavishing trillions of dollars with a generous hand show that the U.S. ruling circles and the Reagan administration continue to come out from their former positions in the international arena. They are seeking to further exacerbate tension in the world by stepping up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. The United States refuses to embark on the path of curbing this race, preventing its spread into space, and ending nuclear tests. It evades a constructive reponse to the major Soviet foreign policy initiatives. There are increasing manifestations of the imperialist policy of force and of gross interference in other states' internal affairs. Through Washington's fault the peoples' hopes of real steps toward disarmament and a return to detente -- hopes engendered by the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and by the principled accords reached there -- are still not being justified.

It is in this sense that we say that the policy of the U.S. ruling circles is mirrored, as it were, in the volume and structure of the American military budget. The more aggressive and adventurist this policy, the greater the appropriations for militarist purposes. The higher the level of military spending, the more dangerous Washington's practical actions in various regions of the globe.

You might think it is easy to understand that problems of international life must now be solved by military means. All current political problems, however complex and difficult they may be, must be solved by political means alone. Otherwise there could be a worldwide catastrophe. However, the position of the present federal leadership of the United States, as well as a number of other leading capitalist states, continues to be characterized by a reluctance to look at the realities of the modern world and to perceive the new philosophy of international security displayed by the Soviet Union.

Washington continues to proceed from the premise that the restrictions imposed by agreements and accords with the USSR only hinder the unrestrained arms buildup and the achievement of the longed-for military superiority over the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

The arms race makes fabulously large profits for the monopolies producing weapons and military hardware and for the military-industrial complex, and this is one of the main reasons why new mountains of weapons are piling up. This has once again been reflected in the latest U.S. military budget.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union persistently continues to counter the dangerous U.S. course with its own consistent policy of forming international relations that accord with the nature of our nuclear and space age. This was expressed in the concept elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress of creating an all-embracing system of international security and in a number of proposals submitted by the Soviet Union with a view to ending the arms race and going over to real disarmament.

Will Washington heed the voice of reason?

KOLESNICHENKO 'REPROACHES' U.S. JOURNALISTS

ID181717 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1204 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow 18 Jul (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists and the U.S. Society of Newspaper Editors had a "round table" meeting today in the Union of Societies of Friendship with Foreign Countries. The Soviet and U.S. journalists, representatives of central press organs of their countries, held a discussion on the theme of the current international situation.

Opening the discussion, the cochairman of the "round table", Rafail Moseyev, stressed the great responsibility of journalists for the fate of the world and for preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Lauren (Gilione), called on journalists to abandon obsolete stereotypes in reporting on the life of people in other countries and expressed the striving of U.S. press representatives to get to know the processes taking place in Soviet society.

Soviet journalists told their U.S. colleagues of their participation in restructuring the economy, in the struggle against negative phenomena, condemned at the 27th CPSU Congress. The growing role of the press in the life of Soviet society was stressed.

The editor of PRAVDA on the international information section, Tomas Kolesnichenko, reproached U.S. journalists for prejudiced reporting on the Chernobyl tragedy, and the attempts to use it to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States. This led to a sharp discussion on the journalists' responsibility in objectively reporting events and the need for a true exposition of the facts.

Participants in the meeting did not always agree with one another. However, they recognized the importance of extending contacts between Soviet and U.S. journalists, which will lead to an improvement of mutual understanding and a strengthening of trust between the people of both countries.

JAPAN'S DECISION TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI ATTACKED

TASS Comments

LD181704 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Japanese Government has actually decided to join in the U.S. "star wars" programme. A meeting of the six leading members of the cabinet ministers responsible for the branches affected by the joining to the SDI, was held in Tokyo today with Prime Minister Nakasone in the chair. The decision adopted by the meeting will give the green light to Japanese corporations for the participation in creating space strike arms. The door is left open for the participation in the SDI of state research institutions.

The present decisions is a direct result of the victory of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party at the latest parliamentary elections. Already in the first days after that event, the Japanese press predicted that the strengthening of the Liberal Democratic Party's positions in the country's legislative body will make it easier for the government to adopt the decision on Japan's joining in the "star wars" programme.

No matter how the Japanese ruling circles might explain the decision on the country's joining in Washington's plans for the militarisation of space, it is clear that Japan's scientific and technological potential will be serving the aims of speeding up the rates of the United States' development of weapons for "star wars" that is fraught with unpredictable consequences for humanity.

A spokesman for Japan's foreign policy department, commenting on the government's stand asserted that it must not cause any complications on a diplomatic plane. But this assertion can hardly convince anyone. The decision adopted means that acting together with the USA in the militarisation of space; Japan will violate the treaties it has signed, including the treaty on the peaceful use of outer space, the United Nations resolution on the prevention of the arms race in space, for which it voted in the autumn of 1984, to say nothing of Japan's violation of its fundamental law, the basic principles that were proclaimed by the previous governments and that determined Japan's policy in the past.

Tokyo's assistance to Washington in the implementation of the SDI will be promoting the arms race, will be hampering the advance along the road of nuclear disarmament, will be undermining international confidence and dialogue and be leading to the heightening of international tension.

In the opinion of sane scientists and politicians, including those in Japan, the creation of space strike arms, in which Japan's corporations will now be openly involved, will not make nuclear weapons "obsolete and impotent", as they in Washington assert, but will only increase the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war. The creation of space strike arms will not strengthen anyone's security. It has nothing to do with the needs of Japan's security which can be ensured only by preventing the emplacement of armaments in space and by nuclear disarmament.

Japanese Opposition Reported

OW192000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] A routine session of the special council of chiefs of main government administrations was held in Tokyo today. The session, presided over by Prime Minister Nakasone, discussed the issue of Japan joining the so-called U.S. SDI, that is, preparations for star wars.

The session participants spoke very definitely in favor of private Japanese firms participating in SDI, but refrained from being just as definite concerning the participation of government organs in the SDI.

Yet there are quite a number of signs that the governement will join the space weapons race that is so extremely dangerous for the world and mankind. First of all, Prime Minister Nakasone himself is an admirer of the SDI. Japanese big business intends to make a good profit from its participation in it.

Extreme Japanese reactionaries are counting on skipping the nuclear arms stage with the aid of the SDI, as those weapons are prohibited by Japanese laws. Minister of International Trade and Industry Michio Watanabe's statement is highly significant in this connection. He said: If Japan decides to participate in SDI it will do so both at the government and private levels.

Japanese scientists have a different opinion about participation in SDI. The international "expo-85" exhibition was held there last year. On 13 July the campaign was joined by 1,200 scientists from universities and scientific centers of Nagoya, where Japanese machinebuilding and automobile manufacturing are concentrated. The movement was then joined by scientists from Hiroshima. Professor Sanaya Matsuzaki, leader of the movement, said that SDI is an arms race program and hinders the achievement of a ban on nuclear weapons.

Dmitriyev Comments

OW201325 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1351 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] According to the KYODO news agency, Japanese cabinet members responsible for determining Japan's stand on its participation in the U.S. SDI program held a meeting the other day and virtually confirmed Japan's readiness to participate in the efforts to militarize space. In this connection, Dmitriyev, Radio Moscow's commentator, writes as follows:

It seems that certain circles among the Japanese political leadership regard the outcome of the recent elections as the people's approval to step up war preparations. For example, the Defense Agency, immediately after the elections, demanded that military spending for the next year be increased by more than 7 percent. Later it was announced that Japan would actually participate in the star wars program.

This announcement greatly discredits Japan's commitment to peace as set forth in Japanese Government statements. It renders invalid the important documents on Japan's major policies, including the Diet decision on the peaceful use of space as well as on the three nonnuclear principles. The fact that Japan's ruling circles virtually abandon the responsibility they have voluntarily taken upon themselves has caused people to doubt the sincerity of Japan's statement on its stand of cooperating with other countries in promoting nuclear disarmament.

Because of the nature of SDI, support for this program is tantamount to support for nuclear armament. The space militarization program is a program for nuclear armament. It is for the purpose of developing offensive space weapons that the United States has been conducting nuclear tests in Nevada while the USSR has been implementing its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. Furthermore, SDI is an aggressive program. It cannot guarantee the defense of Japan, not to mention the defense of the United States itself. Of course, the deployment of U.S. strategic missiles can guarantee only part of its defense at the most. This has been confirmed by U.S. experts engaged in the SDI program.

Thus, SDI is nothing but a measure to strengthen the U.S. nuclear offensive force. It is certainly not an omnipotent system that can avert a nuclear attack on Washington claims. The SDI's only purpose is to guarantee the United States' military superiority over the USSR. All unilateral actions inevitably invite countermeasures by the other side. The star wars program is no exception.

First of all, the star wars program has dealt a plow to the hopes cherished by the peoples of various countries for nuclear disarmament, and has become a strong force in pushing the nuclear arms race to a new stage. By announcing its decision to participate in the SDI program, the Japanese Government will be partly responsible, regardless of its own will, for the consequences of the nuclear arm race, no matter how terrible they may be. Taking this fact into account, it is impossible to regard as sincere the assertion that the implementation of the star wars program will have no impact at all on the world's political environment or on relations between the various countries. According to the Japanese press, however, such an assertion is being made by Japan's political leaders. Even though they do not believe it, they try to make the people believe it.

The USSR has a different view on this issue. Recently the spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry stated explicitly that the military cooperation between Japan and the United States and Japan's participation in the U.S. adventurist actions will certainly not be conducive to strengthening peace in the Far East. Military actions taken in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Security Pact have made the situation unstable and inevitably aroused apprehensions among the USSR and other countries in Asia. No doubt, Japan's participation in the Pentagon's anti-Soviet nuclear program will arouse similar apprehensions among neighboring countries. The first direct consequence of Japan's participation in the star wars program will be aggravation of the prospects for easing tensions in Asia.

NAJIBULLAH EVALUATES DRA, PRAISES USSR ROLE

LD202245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; "Kabul Today" report by M. Leshchinskiy]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As Afghanistan is unique and old, so the problem facing its people are great and difficult. The immediate tasks of the party and of the state authorities for their solution were discussed at the recent 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. A news conference was devoted to its results today given by general secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Najibullah. Having critically evaulated the results of the development of the April revolution, he also noted that its current stage will, to all appearances, be prolonged and difficult. While taking account of this, the need was recognized to reorganize all party and state work.

In defining its essence at the news conference, Comrade Najibullah said that this reorganization means moving nearer to people and giving the people what has been promised. At the plenum, he noted, a decision was made to widen the composition of the Central Committee by introducing into it a greater number of workers, peasants, and women. One of the most important questions in conditions of undeclared war remains the construction of villages and hamlets.

Answering a question about the possibility of a peaceful settlement around Afghanistan, Comrade Najibullah noted that in the event of a positive approach on the part of Pakistan, it would be possible to evaluate optimistically the forthcoming round of Geneva talks. But, he said, one is put on guard by the recent statement by President Reagan in a conversation with the prime minister of Pakistan concerning the fact that the United States is prepared to continue providing decisive military aid to the regime of Islamabad, the lion's share of which goes to arming the dushman gangs. During the news conference, Comrade Najibullah highly commended the fraternal aid and support from the Soviet Union.

ANTI-AFGHAN REMARKS IN IRAN ASSESSED

NC160827 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently protested to Iran about anti-Afghan remarks. Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, uttered hostile words about the DRA during his meeting with leaders of counterrevolutionary groupings ensconed there. Our commentator, Mrs Vera Lebedeva, views this report in her weekly commentary:

Dear Friends: Anti-Afghan statements are often heard in Tehran. Such remarks are uttered during seminars, conferences, and warm and cordial meetings with leaders of the counterrevolution who describe themselves as strugglers for Islam. Iranian officials extend military, financial, and other aid to these strugglers. With the help of Iranian officials, bands are formed and trained in Tehran, Gom, Yazd, Mashhad, and Esfahan, and are then sent to Afghanistan to participate in the undeclared war fomented by the imperialists. Mercenaries hired with U.S. dollars and Iranian rials fight not only against revolutionary rule, but against all the people of Afghanistan. They burn fields and destroy schools, hospitals, and houses, and they show no mercy to women, children, or clergymen. The principal mosque in the Pashtun (Zarghun) District in Herat Province was recently blown up. Priceless copies of the Koran, which is holy to all Muslims, were destroyed in this explosion.

Dear friends: This crime was perpetrated by brigands who were sent to Afghanistan from your country. I think that the Iranian newspaper will not publish anything about this. Iranian newspapers also failed to report the fact that insurgents have blown up about 300 mosques in Afghanistan and that several times they have burned copies of the Koran and other holy books. I am saying this so that you will know that the enemies of Muslims can also be those who wear turbans, play piously with their worry beads, and raise their voices to express Islamic ideas in order to hide their criminal acts. (Seyyed) Mohammed Shah, former director of two anti-Afghan publications who recently responded to the people's government, declared at a news conference in Kabul that the CIA bankrolls 80 publications printed in Iran and Pakistan. He also stated that advisers from Western spy organizations work in subversive propaganda centers in Iran and Pakistan.

Afghans who are barely making ends meet in the West have left their homeland under the influence of false propaganda by the imperialists and their glorifiers. We know that in Iran those Afghans who are unwilling to fight against their own people are sent to the Iran-Iraq war front and those who refuse to do so are imprisoned. The number of Afghans who have left their homeland influenced by imperialist propaganda and who have now realized their mistake and want to return is increasing every day. The people's government does not take revenge on them. It helps them by giving land to those who formerly tilled it, and work to the city-dwellers. Every Afghan can participate in the creation of new life.

It is very clear and explicit that the flames of anti-Afghan propaganda being fanned in Iran and the efforts by certain circles to prevent the continuation of revolutionary reforms in the DRA amount to crude intervention in this country's affairs. Such a policy is wholly to the benefit of the imperialists who fomented this undeclared war against Afghanistan and who instigated the Iran-Iraq war. This has been pointed out in the Afghan Foreign Ministry's note in connection with the anti-Afghan remarks made in Iran.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS DRUG HAULS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD111950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Correspondent A. Petrova report from Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan resort to every possible crime to undermine the process of progressive reforms in the country.

It might appear at first sight that this warehouse holds ordinary foodstuffs. Only a terrible suffocating smell betrays the contents of an innumerable number of sacks and other seemingly innocent packages. In the last year and a half employees of the People's Militia of Democratic Afghanistan have seized from smugglers 40,000 kg of heroin, opium and hashish worth several thousand million afghanis. In areas bordering Pakistan, counterrevolutionary dushmans sow poppies and hemp on enormous plantations. At laboratories and factories which have been built here, they produce tons of the sinister poison which is then dispatched to the countries of Europe, America and Asia, but most of all to their own homeland, Afghanistan.

The bandits balk at nothing. What tricks they resort to and what methods they think up! But the most terrible crime is the use of teenagers for these purposes.

On this only road from Pakistan to the DRA thousands of vehicles pass carrying goods which the country needs. But the enemies attempt to bring in foreign currency, prohibited literature and above all drugs. Senior Captain Wazir Padshah, the commander of the checkpoint, told me that within just a few days 77 kg of heroin worth 7.7 million afghanis and 140 kg of opium worth 520,000 afghanis were seized.

Our fighters in the People's Militia regrettably do not yet have modern electronic equipment or sniffer dogs, Senior Captain Wazir Padshah says. Only hard work, patience and the utmost attentiveness bring results. The bandits and enemies of our homeland, greedy for an easy profit, pursue one goal -- to cause as much harm as possible to their own people. We know what a terrible social evil this is. But we soldiers of our people who have defended the revolution and who continue to defend it, will manage to deal with this too.

INDIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO DEMICHEV

LD181836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Triloki Nath Kaul, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, today presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between Comrades Demichev and Kaul, there was a warm and friendly conversation. Common satisfaction was expressed at the high level of development and the diverse nature of Soviet-Indian relations of friendship. Both sides expressed firm confidence that these relations will continue to develop and deepen undeviatingly on the firm basis of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and India.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RYZHKOV-TRUONG CHINH TALKS

LD151727 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Soviet-Vietnamese Communique" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Hanoi July 15 TASS -- The strategic course of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam of developing and deepening Soviet-Vietnamese relations, strengthening the cohesion of the entire socialist community was confirmed during the conversations here between the Soviet party and government delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov and the newly elected general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, Chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh, and other Vietnamese leaders.

As it is said in a Soviet-Vietnamese communique distributed here, the Soviet delegation confirmed support for the efforts of the CPV, the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and the People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia to strengthen the cohesion of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in the struggle to build socialism and defend their national independence. It stated support for the peace initiatives of the SRV, LPDR and PRK directed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The sides noted that the situation in the world remains tense and no task is more important now than that of averting the nuclear catastrophe with which the policy of imperialism's aggressive forces headed by the United States is fraught. Concern is caused also by the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The peoples of this region wish to live in conditions of stability, good-neighbourhood, peace and security. In this situation the USSR, the SRV, and the other fraternal countries, the communique says, come out for preserving and deepening political dialogue, for continuing the search for possibilities of limiting arms, improving the international situation and developing constructive cooperation between states.

The confidence was expressed that friendly relations between the USSR and Socialist Republic of Vietnam will further steadily strengthen and develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of peace and socialism. The meetings and conversations passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship, full mutual understanding and unity, the communique stresses.

RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM, INDOCHINA REVIEWED

OW180505 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, during exchanges of views in Hanoi between the Soviet party-government delegation, led by Comrade Ryzhkov, and Comrade Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese leaders, great concern was paid to the world situation and the coordinated foreign policies of the two countries.

Our Radio Moscow observer writes: The Soviet and Vietnamese have, on many occasions, had to repulse their enemies, and have been able to defend their freedom, independence, territorial integrity, and revolutionary gains. We have been able to defend the right to live in peace and ensure conditions for constructive labor for present and future generations. The people of our two countries are resolving large-scale tasks in economic and social development.

These tasks can be resolved only under conditions of peace, absolute, undivided peace. Of course, for us, as stressed in the joint communique on the visit of the Soviet delegation, today there are no tasks more important than preventing the danger of a nuclear holocaust, created by the aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism. Our persistent struggle, with clear-cut objectives, to consolidate peace and security on the planet, the Asian-Pacific region included, meets not only the interests of the two countries, but also those of mankind as a whole.

It is a common knowledge that the Soviet Union, as one of the Asian powers, has made significant contributions to a joint undertaking to find a common stance for achieving a treaty on common security and lasting peace in the region. The Soviet Union has, on many occasions, advanced constructive initiatives to achieve those noble objectives. An example is Comrade Gorbachev's statement on a comprehensive program for eliminating all nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. It is the U.S. militarists who have used those horrible weapons of mass destruction: Nuclear weapons on Japan, and chemical weapons in Vietnam. The Soviet program is widely known in Vietnam. Parades and mass meetings have been held across the country in support of that program.

Our Radio Moscow observer goes on: The Soviet Union is of the view that peace and security issues, which are and will be solved in Asia, are no less important than those in Europe and America. From that viewpoint, the Soviet Union very highly values Vietnam's foreign policy initiatives. Some examples are seeking to achieve goodneighborly relations with the ASEAN states, and conducting regular meetings between the Vietnamese and Indonesian foreign ministers.

During exchanges of views in Hanoi with Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian leaders, the Soviet delegation voiced its resolute support for those countries' peaceful initiatives to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The coordinated political foreign policies of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are a shining example of their responsible stands for peace and the very existence of mankind.

The joint Soviet-Vietnam communique stresses: The Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal countries advocate preserving and promoting political dialogue, continuing the search for arms reduction means, sanitizing the world situation, and ensuring constructive cooperation among nations.

VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION PRAISED

OW192053 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: In Comrade Gorbachev's congratulatory message to Comrade Truong Chinh, as well as during the exchange of views between the Soviet party-government delegation and Vietnamese leaders, great appreciation was accorded to the relationship between our two parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Our station observer writes: Economic cooperation is a prominent example of the productiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, which began with the signing of the first treaty on 18 July 1955. In a statement of that time, President Ho Chi Minh said: We are confident that from now on, cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will steadily expand and our friendship will become increasingly steadfast. Since then, this has been proven, year after year.

Comrade Le Duan wrote: For Vietnam's sake Soviet brothers have shed much blood and sweated profusely. In each battle against the Chinese invaders in the past, as well as the present, in each enterprises, factory, or work site, or in any industrial, agricultural, cultural, or scientific installation, solidarity with the Soviet Union and its assistance have been vividly manifested.

Economic cooperation between our two countries has developed continuously and has become increasingly perfected and richer in form and contents. Signing treaties of friendship and cooperation and formulating long-range programs for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation are important stages of that development. Today our two countries' relationships encompass all fields of economic development in Vietnam. The more than 200 Soviet-built enterprises are playing a key role in the energy, communications, transportation, construction, geology, machine building, and the planting and processing sectors. No full assessment of the significance of the projects built with Soviet cooperation, such as Hanoi's machine No 1, the Bim Son cement plant, the Mong Duong coal mine and the Xuan Mai prefabricated concrete slab enterprises.

In Vietnam's agricultural and forestry sectors, 9,000 Soviet tractors have been used. More than one-third of the arable land has been cultivated with those tractors. One hundred technical maintenance stations are available to ensure their operative conditions. One hundred and fifty such stations in all will be built according to an agreement reached by our two countries.

Thanks to Soviet cooperation, the marine products sector has become one of Vietnam's most developed sectors. With Soviet assistance the sector has been technically reequipped, and now produces engines and spare parts for trawlers. As a result, this sector fulfilled last year's plan targets 1 month ahead of schedule.

In Vung Tau, the beginning of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas venture heralds the formation of new industrial sectors for petrochemicals and an oil refinery. In dozens of joint Soviet-Vietnamese projects, an international emulation movement is being expanded in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress. Among the factories engaged in the movement is the Pha Lai thermoelectric factory which, when put into operation, will yield an amount of power equal to that now produced in the whole of northern Vietnam. The south's power production will double with the completion of the Tri An hydroelectric plant. Three years from now the general output of the tea processing plants, built with Soviet cooperation, will double. More tea processing plants will be built and existing ones will be renovated. One such plant was renovated recently, and its output has increased 30-fold.

The Soviet Union has been greatly concerned with expanding Vietnam's communications and transportation sector. Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has result in the formation of the Vietnam Civil Aviation Service, completion of the construction on the Thang Long bridge, restoration of the Thong Nhat railway, and renovation of the Hanoi Railway Communication Center. A foremost task is broadening Vietnam's harbors in order to increase its docking facilities. For example, after completion of the construction work being carried out at Haiphong harbor, it will be able to handle nearly 3 million tons of goods annually.

For three consectuvie 5-year plans, the range of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation in the next plan has doubled that of the previous one.

In implementing resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet state will continue to expand and strengthen the cooperative relations between our two countries. During the exchanges of views between the Soviet party-government delegation and Vietnamese leaders, a lot of attention was paid to joint work for economic cooperation development, and enhancing its quality and efficiency.

REPORTAGE ON FRG'S GENSCHER MOSCOW VISIT

Meets Nitze Before Leaving

LD201043 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Bonn 20 Jul (DPA) -- Immediately prior to his departure by airplane for a 3-day official visit to Moscow, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met Paul Nitze, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to the Geneva disarmament negotiations, on Sunday. In the conversation at Cologne-Bonn airport, Genscher was briefed on the latest state of the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations. [passage omitted]

IZVESTIYA 'Hopes' for Improved Ties

LD201029 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA today carries a biography of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of West Germany, in connection with his coming visit to the USSR.

The hope is expressed in the Soviet Union, IZVESTIYA writes, that the visit of the deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of West Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will help improve mutual understanding between the USSR and West Germany, develop relations between them in the interests of peace and international security.

Arrives 20 July

LD201426 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of West Germany, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Edward Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD210723 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation in the Kremlin today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and federal minister for foreign affairs of West Germany.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

DPA Reports Meeting

LD210828 Hamburg DPA in German 0732 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 21 Jul (DPA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal foreign minister, was received this morning in Moscow by Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet party leader. The main topics of the exchange of views in the Kremlin are relations between Bonn and Moscow, East-West relations, and the disarmament negotiations.

During their talk, Genscher will hand over a message from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In the message, the chancellor stresses the readiness of the Federal Government to strengthen dialogue with the Soviet leadership and to improve relations in all fields. Genscher might also renew the invitation to Gorbachev to visit the Federal Republic. [passage omitted]

Before his conversation with Gorbachev, Genscher honored the fallen of World War II. He laid wreaths at the German soldiers' cemetary at Lublino, southeast of Moscow, and at the Soviet Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin. There are 476 graves of German soldiers who died in Soviet captivity at the cemetery in Lublin.

Genscher Views Talks

LD211315 Hamburg DPA in German 1240 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (DPA) -- Bonn and Moscow intend to improve relations, which have been strained in the past, and to look for ways of opening a "new page" in these relations. This was stated today by Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during a 3-hour talk in Moscow. According to Genscher, Gorbachev said that the Soviet Government would and could not forget the past. However, one should now examine what scope there is for the development and expansion of relations.

The talk, which Genscher said was open, lively and very serious, was Genscher's first meeting with Gorbachev. The Kremlin chief, and also Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, have so far excluded the Federal Republic from visits to the West. Genscher said that he and Gorbachev had "not minced words" and also discussed -- apart from common concerns -- divisive positions.

The main topics, apart from German-Soviet relations, were East-West relations and the disarmament negotiations. Gorbachev apparently reiterated Moscow's sharp criticism on the Federal Republic's assent to NATO counterarmament with medium-range missiles, and Bonn's attitude toward the U.S. SDI program. Genscher defended the German positions and explained once more in detail the reasons which had led Bonn at the time to agree to counterarmament in reply to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Begins Shevardnadze Talks

LD211302 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor, federal minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, began talks in Moscow today. Hans-Dietrich Genscher had arrived in Moscow Sunday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

SOKOLOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM FINLAND

LD181639 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, who was on an official visit in Finland, has returned to Moscow today.

KORNIYENKO RELAYS GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO PAPANDREOU

LD192156 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Athens July 19 TASS -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who handed him a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The message and a conversation between the prime minister and the Soviet envoy dealt with matters which are essential to a turn for the better in world developments. Andreas Papandreou spoke highly of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at accomplishing that goal. The sides also discussed some aspects of Soviet-Greek relations.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 'LATE JULY'

LD201326 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 20 TASS -- Turgut Ozal, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union late in July this year at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

OZAL SIGNS AGREEMENT TO RECEIVE NATURAL GAS

LD201401 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1127 GMT 20 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An important step has been taken on the way to realizing the project to supply Soviet natural gas to Turkey. That is what the Turkish press is saying in its comment on a contract signed by Turkish Prime Minister Ozal in Ankara for the construction of part of a gas pipeline to link Bulgaria and Turkey. At a signing ceremony, Ozal stated that supplies of Soviet gas are of vital importance for Turkey. The gas pipeline will provide cheap natural fuel for leading industrial areas, as well as two of the country's biggest cities: Ankara and Istanbul.

TASS REPORTS EXPLOSIONS IN MADRID

LD211129 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 21 TASS -- Two powerful explosions at an interval of 15 minutes rocked the northern part of the Spanish capital today. In both cases the explosives were planted in a car, one of which was parked in a by-street near the Spanish Defence Ministry building. According to preliminary data, at least five persons were injured.

COMMENTARIES ON SHEVARDNADZE'S UK VISIT

PRAVDA Notes 'Landmark Event'

LD200823 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Great Britain was described in PRAVDA today as a landmark in Soviet-British relations.

"During the conversations and talks in the British capital, the sides exchanged views of the major issues of world politics, above all the questions of security, easing world tension and diminishing the threat of war," Nikolay Kurdyumov pointed out in the newspaper's international review.

"Both sides stressed the importance of reaching an agreement on lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, limiting and reducing armaments and strengthening strategic stability."

"It should be underlined that the British side favoured with all certainty the continued observance of the existing Soviet-American treaties SALT-1, SALT-2 and ABM, and progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments.

There's hardly any need to prove that now, when there is a threat of the arms race spilling over into outer space, strengthening the ABM treaty provisions is acquiring special significance.

Both sides agreed that the Soviet-American summit meeting should bring about essential practical results, above all on security problems. Importance was stressed of concluding the Stockholm conference with success.

The discussion of the entire range of issues of bilateral relations not only revealed good opportunities for their further development, but also produced tangible practical results," the writer observed.

"Three important agreements were signed for the first time over the past ten years, one of them in the military sphere. These are the inter-governmental agreement on preventing incidents at sea outside territorial waters, the five-year program of economic and industrial cooperation, and the agreement on settling reciprocal financial and property claims."

Visit Reviewed

LD202029 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, report by Boris Kalyagin from London and interview with Peter Temple Morris, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Conservative Party -- Kalyagin and Morris in English with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] This week saw the first visit by a USSR foreign minister to Great Britain after a 10-year break. According to REUTER, the visit is evaluated as an important component in activization of the dialogue between East and West with the aim of overcoming the deadlock in talks on arms control and of promoting a fresh Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Having no small weight in European and world affairs, Great Britain can make a substantial contribution to the cause of eliminating the threat of war. This concerns first and foremost a total end to nuclear tests, for Britain was a participant in the trilateral talks that put an end to tests in the atmosphere, space, and sea. These talks were broken off shortly before a possible agreement on underground tests was reached.

Second, as it is at the head of the subgroup on chemical weapons at the UN disarmament conference, Britain can promote an agreement on banning and eliminating these weapons. Third, Britain's scientific-technological and industrial potential makes it possible for it to be one of the instigators of an international safety system in nuclear power engineering. In short, there are quite a few potential opportunities for cooperation on all issues where the sides have points of contact and common interest in reducing international tension. To what degree may these opportunities be realized?

[Kalyagin] London is presently in the power of the tourists. They occupy the capital's central streets and squares and crowd the barrier across the entrance to Downing Street, the residence of the British prime minister. Lines form for those wishing to visit the British Parliament, which is traditionally considered the mother of bourgeois democracy. The MP's themselves are going away for their holidays next week, but nevertheless, the dead season has not yet started. The visit to Great Britain by USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze has been an important event.

It aroused great interest in British political and public circles. The relations between our two states have taken shape in a very uneven fashion; responsibility for this does not lie with our country. Judging by everything, they have realized the futility of this kind of development in London. As THE TIMES stressed, this visit is of particular importance because it signifies the resumption of normal ties between the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

The chief result of the talks in London was the encouraging continuation of Soviet-British dialogue. For the first time in 10 years, three important agreements were signed simultaneously, one of them in the military sphere. We have not seen such a thing with a Western country since the day the SALT II treaty was signed.

The significance of these meetings in London goes beyond the framework of Soviet-British relations. Key international problems were also discussed during conversations between Eduard Amvorsyevich Shevardnadze and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Minister Howe. Serious differences reamined concerning some of them, but a similar position was evident on a number of important issues. In particular, as Comrade Shevardnadze noted at his press conference in London, the British side stated that it advocates observance of Soviet-U.S. accords in the field of arms control, including the SALT II and ABM treaties. The British Government also feels that a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeging should end with tangible, practical results.

The Soviet foreign minister's visit to London was the subject of lively comment in the British press, radio, and television. In the opinion of the majority of observers here, the visit ended in success. It has laid the foundation for development of deeper and more stable relations between the USSR and Great Britain, both in the political field and in trade, economic and cultural ties.

Of course, putting Soviet-British cooperation right is not to the liking of all in Britain. This was shown both by individual hostile comments that appeared in the bourgeois press and by noisy demonstrations arranged by anti-Sovieteers of all hues. But they did not express the mood of the British public, of British political and business circles.

Following the end of the visit, we met Peter Temple Morris, a prominent figure in the Conservative Party and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Conservative Party.

How are the results of Comrade Shevardnadze's visit evaluated in British political circles?

[Morris] For me, this visit was a most important continuation of the line set forth by Gorbachev. I think that your general secretary sincerely desires an improvement in East-West relations, the preservation of peace, and economic cooperation. Shevardnadze's visit reaffirmed this. The Soviet minister made an impression not only through his sensible approach to the issues discussed, but also through his humanity and sincerity, which is very important. I expect that we have every opportunity to develop more energetically our political, economic, and cultural ties. The visit has fostered this.

[Kalyagin] Would you agree that a similar approach to certain international problems by our countries has been evident?

[Morris] Yes, I think the Soviet Union has made a number of important initiatives. These were discussed during the visit; but something else is also very important. In Parliament, while Shevardnadze was present, I called upon our prime minister for our government to play the role of middleman, helping to bring the positions of your country and of the United States closer, and for helping the achievement of agreement in issues such as, for example, a nuclear weapons test ban, the ending of chemical weapons production, and the problem of verification, which is of such concern to Washington.

[Kalyagin] What do you expect of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's forthcoming visit to Moscow?

[Morris] I am very glad that the prime minister is going to your country. It is very important that personal contacts between Gorbachev and Margaret Thatcher are continued. They are strong political personalities and they respect each other. Margaret Thatcher stated after meeting Gorbachev in 1984 that we can work together. That is why she will travel to your country. There are a lot of favorable opportunities for expanding our relations, particularly in the economic sphere. We could help in implementing your economic plans, and the forthcoming visit by Great Britain's prime minister should further this. [End interview]

[Kalyagin] We did not conduct an opinion poll, but from conversations with political figures and ordinary people, one can draw the conclusion that the majority of Britons have an interest in expanding constructive cooperation between the USSR and Great Britain, a cooperation that would serve the cause of peace and universal security.

[Ovchinnikov] July's political calendar is characterized by increasingly frequent contacts between European capitals. The visit by USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to London, notes the Japanese MAINICHI newspaper, followed immediately upon talks between Soviet leaders and French President Mitterrand, and preceded the visit to the USSR by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. By intensifying political dialogue with the heads of West European countries, the Soviet Union is striving to reduce tension and to improve relations on all the territory of Europe, from the British Isles to the Urals. Well, one need not protest at such a statement.

KAPITONOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION BEGINS TOUR OF PDRY

Seen off by Medvedyev

LD190720 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, left Moscow for Aden today at the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party. The delegation included Yuli Vornotsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Karen Brutents, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation will also visit socialist Ethiopia and the Yemen Arab Republic at the invitation af the leaders of those countries.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Arrives in PDRY

LD200853 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Aden July 20 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has arrived here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

At Aden airport, the delegation was welcomed by Salim Salih Muhammad, deputy general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdullah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, other leading figures of the party and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

On arrival in Aden, Kapitonov made the following statement: "Let me express on behalf of all members of the CPSU delegation our profound gratitude to the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party for the invitation to visit your friendly country."

"The aim of our visit is to continue friendly exchanges of views on questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the YSP, between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on a whole number of topical international problems.

A regular exchange of delegations at various levels is not merely a tribute to the established tradition, but evidence of the high level of Soviet-South Yemeni relations resting on the firm basis of the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Faithful to the Leninist principles of international solidarity, the Soviet Union has always viewed with invariable sympathy the South Yemeni people's efforts to build a new society, and given them all-round assistance and support in these efforts. In the future as well, we will side with Democratic Yemen which is marching along the path of progressive development it has itself chosen.

We are convinced that the visit, forthcoming talks and conversations will serve the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen."

Talks Begin 21 July

LD210750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Talks have begun in Aden between the CPSU delegation, which has arrived in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and the Yemen Socialist Party delegation headed by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee.

Discussion of bilateral relations, as well as the situation in the Arab world, has begun at the talks, which are taking place in a friendly atmosphere.

VORONIN ATTENDS IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD161758 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- Today Sa'id 'Abd al-'Majid Al-Faysal, the Ambassador of Iraq to the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the occasion of Iraq's national holiday -- revolution day.

The reception was attended by Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

A delegation of the Union of Iraqi Societies for Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries and of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, led by Iraqi government minister 'Adnan Dahwud Salman, were also present at the reception.

IRAQI ENVOY MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD172201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Address by Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, marking the 18th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution -- recorded in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation; Faysal seated facing camera -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades, friendly Soviet people. Today Iraqi people mark the 18th anniversary of the glorious revolution of 17-30 July 1968, carried out by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, led by president and fighter, Saddam Husayn.

This important date inspires in the hearts of all Iraqi citizens a feeling of pride in the gains in the period of the triumph of our great revolution aimed at raising the standard of living and the cultural level of the people and Iraq's authority in the international arena. Thus, internally, the revolutionary regime immediately sought to educate a new Iraqi citizen, believing him to be the basis of the process of the implementation of the necessary civilized progress.

Many decisions in the interests of the people were made, such as the decree on the nationalization of foreign oil companies, the proclamation of the autonomy of Iraqi Kurdistan, the introduction of free instruction at all stages, and the liquidation of illiteracy, the introduction of social security for all citizens, and the passage of a law setting up the Iraqi National Assembly.

The revolutionary regime also started erecting mighty industrial, agricultural and town-planning projects, which exposed the shining face of Iraq and its authority to the countries of the world.

In the realm of foreign policy, Iraq is pursuing a peace-loving course and a policy of nonalignment, is seeking to establish developed relations with all states on the basis of equality of rights, mutual advantage, respect of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each state, and noninterference in the affairs of others. Iraq is in favor of observing the principles of the UN Charter and the norms and rules of international law, rejects the policy of the use of force in international relations, is in favor of peaceful solutions to international conflicts through talks, supports principles of good-neighborliness, condemns aggression and the threat of its use, and comes out against expansion or the conquest of territories through the use of military force.

While pursuing a consistent course as a peace-loving state and as a member of the nonaligned movement, Iraq cannot remain silent in the face of aggression, encroachment on its sovereignty and the security of its citizens. For this reason, Iraq is defending these principles, while supporting all efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement in the region, and does not cease calling on the international community to bear responsibility for the preservation of security and stability in the region and throughout the world.

Iraq is in favor of the development of relations with the friendly socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union, with which ties are developing in accordance with the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between our countries, signed in 1972. The visit by President Saddam Husayn at the end of 1985 to the USSR, and the subsequent signing of a long-term trade agreement between both countries in 1986 confirmed this course. Iraq highly assesses the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at destroying nuclear weapons and at delivering the world from the threat of thermonuclear war.

I wish the friendly Soviet people complete prosperity and well-being as well as progress and flourishing of friendly relations between our countries.

Thank you for your attention!

IRAQI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS LENINGRAD

JN192018 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Mrs Ileda Krinkova, chairman of the Union of the Soviet Societies of Friendship With Peoples [name and title as heard] in the Leningrad region, met with the Iraqi friendship delegation led by Minister of Local Government 'Adnan Dawud Salman. Mrs Ileda welcomed the Iraqi friendship delegation on behalf of the Leningrad masses and praised the relations of friendship and cooperation that bind the Soviet Union and Iraq, affirming that these relations acquired a fresh momentum following President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow late last year and his meetings with Soviet leaders.

She said the Soviet people are following the great development movement in Iraq with admiration and she expressed warm congratulations to the Iraqi people on the 17-30 July revolution.

Salman affirmed Iraq's pride in the existing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, wished the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity, and thanked the people of Leningrad for the hospitality accorded the Iraqi delegation during its visit to ancient Leningrad.

The meeting was attended by the Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Iraqi delegation is on a visit to the Soviet Union to participate in the Iraqi-Soviet friendship days which began on 10 July and which will last 2 weeks.

KUWAIT AMIR RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

LD162026 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait July 16 TASS -- The Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah today received a Soviet delegation, led by chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic relations Konstantin Katushev, now on a visit to that country.

Katushev Talks with Cabinet

For Kuwaiti reportage on the visit of CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Konstantin Katushev, to Kuwait and talks with Cabinet members, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 18 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBYAN NAVAL EXERCISES CONCLUDE 17 JULY

LD171323 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli July 17 TASS -- Referring to Radio Tripoli, the Kuwait news agency KUNA reported on Wednesday that the Libyan Jamahiriyah had completed naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra.

Service firing with missiles on moving and stationary targets was successfully practiced during three-day war games, pointed out the agency. Warships were also improving methods of rebuffing attacks of a potential enemy who tried to disembark a landing party ashore. The exercises showed high combat standards of Libyan servicemen in using materiel, including sophisticated missile launchers, pointed out Radio Tripoli.

Shortly before these exercises, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force had stepped up their operations in the direct proximity to Libya. The massing of U.S. Armed Forces in the area of Gulf of Sidra, according to the Libyan mass media, was aimed at aggravating the situation in this region.

SAFRONCHUK REITERATES SOVIET POSITION ON MIDEAST

LD182152 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution to extend the present mandate of the United Nations interim forces in Lebanon for six months, that is, till January 19, 1987. The resolution was endorsed on the recommendation of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the request of the Lebanese Government and in connection with the persisting threat of the escalation of hostilities.

Speaking at the meeting of the Security Council, Lebanon's ambassador to the United Nations Rashid Fakhur demanded immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces, an end to Tel Aviv's barbarous actions against the peaceful Lebanese population.

The government must fully control the entire territory of the sovereign state, the Lebanese representative said. This is prevented by Israel's occupation of the so-called "security zone" in the south of Lebanon, blockade of Lebanese ports, continued raids of the Tel Aviv military, including the recent raids on peaceful villages in the area of Beirut and a refugee camp near Sidon.

The USSR representative in the Security Council Vasiliy Safronchuk condemned Israel's continued aggression in Lebanon and expressed solidarity with the Lebanese people waging the struggle against the occupation. He said the Soviet Union views the problem of the ensurance of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity in the overall context of the struggle for the achievement of an all-embracing peaceful settlement of the MIddle East conflict. The principles and mechanism of this settlement were set out in the well-known Soviet initiative. The matter concerns, above all, an international conference on the Middle East for whose undelayed convocation the United Nations General Assembly and the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states declared more than once, the Soviet representative said.

MALIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

Visits Turkmen SSR

LD180436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] For the past 2 days, Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Mali Republic, has been looking at life in Turkmenistan and holding talks with the leaders of the republic. The visitor visited cotton plantations belonging to the scientific and experimental base of the Institute of Agriculture of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, a hydrotechnical installation of the Kara Kum Canal, and the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR. The president laid wreaths at the monument to Lenin as well as at the obelisk to the servicemen of Turkmenistan who fell during the years of the Great Fatherland War. Traore and his wife then departed for Moscow from Ashkhabad.

Talks With Gorbachev 18 July

LD181051 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in the Kremlin today with Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People (UDPM) and president of the Republic of Mali.

Gorbachev and Traore reaffirmed that inter-party links constituted an important component of the entire complex of Soviet-Mali relations. They agreed to implement several practical measures in the interests of the further development and deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the UDPM, between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali.

During the conversation, the sides discussed the most important problems of the present-day international situation. Gorbachev confirmed that the Soviet Union will continue pursuing its line directed at achieving a breakthrough in the development of the international situation, ridding mankind of the burden of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, and establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

In this, Gorbachev pointed out, the Soviet Union would continue, as before, to cooperate closely with the newly free countries, with all peace-loving forces.

Traore highly assessed the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives, noting their constructiveness and importance for the destinies of all countries on earth.

The leaders of the two countries gave special attention to questions of the critical economic situation in Africa. In this respect, they stressed the need for effective measures to establish a new fair international economic order, to ensure economic security of each state.

The conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Speaks on Ties, South Africa

LD191500 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- During negotiations with the Soviet leaders we have reaffirmed the determination to broaden and strengthen bilateral relations on the basis of the program of long-term cooperation, said President of the Republic of Mali Moussa Traore. He stayed here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

These relations are based on a planned foundation, the Mali leader said in a TASS interview. They embrace such areas as agriculture, anti-drought measures, public education system, mining industry.

Moussa Traore said that the Mali People's Democratic Union Party and the CPSU had agreed on the development of cooperation on the main problems of mutual interest. These are, specifically, full liberation of the African Continent, primarily the struggle against racism in the south of Africa, the consolidation of national independence, the struggle for peace, disarmament and friendship among nations.

The Mali leader mentioned colonialism and neo-colonialism among the main causes of the economic crisis in Africa, Colonialists were building the system of production in the continent in their self-seeking interests, he said. Therefore it is no wonder that Africa still experiences the pernicious consequences of colonialism. The economic crisis in the west, a rise in banking rates, a fall in prices of raw materials perniciously affect African economies and heighten the burden of financial debt of African states.

Added to that should be the drought and desertification of fertile areas. The Mali leader expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for generosity and solidarity displayed towards Mali which was in a grave position, for the assistance rendered to drought victims.

The convocation of the U.N. General Assembly's special session to consider the critical economic situation in Africa shows that the international community responded to the continent's call for assistance, said the Mali president. But the results of the session did not justify the hopes pinned on it. No substantial progress was reached at the session in the question of debt, and more so in the question of establishing a new international economic order. Meanwhile, the Mali leader stressed the need of strengthening solidarity of African states, more efficient development of inter-African cooperation with a view of stabilizing the economy.

The racist regime of South Africa is keeping millions of Africans, as before, in the status of slaves, it is toughening violence against apartheid opponents. It continues occupying Namibia in violation of the U.N. resolutions, said Moussa Traore. In the obtaining situation the only way for the South African freedom fighters is to intensify the struggle for freedom and universal equality.

Special role in that struggle is played by the African National Congress of South Africa, he said. The duty of all peace and progressive forces today is to back up the rightful struggle of the South African people, to see to it that efficient comprehensive sanctions be introduced against the racists of the Republic of South Africa, stressed the president of Mali.

Joint Communique Issued

LD191516 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The USSR supports African countries' efforts aimed at making Africa a zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. The USSR and Mali reaffirm the need for African countries to struggle to keep their national independence and unity.

This is stated in a joint Soviet-Malian communique which has been signed at the close of the official friendly visit to the USSR by General of the Army Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM), president of the Republic of Mali. He has stayed in the USSR from July 14 to 19, 1986, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

The sides stated the growing contribution by African countries to the struggle for the strengthening of peace and for a just solution to the urgent problems of world politics.

The USSR and Mali demanded that the system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa be eliminated as soon as possible. They called on the international community to take urgent measures to secure unconditional ensurance of Namibia's independence on the basis of the accurate implementation of the resolutions of the OAU and UNO.

They declared in favour of increasing support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia headed by the ANC and the SWAPO against the South African racists.

The sides condemned those countries which continue to hinder the application of effective measures of international influence against the Republic of South Africa, and called for the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The USSR and Mali emphasized the need for large-scale international actions with a view of overcoming the African countries; economic difficulties on the basis of fundamental democratization of international economic relations.

Signs Declaration 19 July

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS - The USSR and Mali will make efforts to curb the arms race, to prevent it from spreading into outer space, to have nuclear testing ended, to resolve the problem of universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control, and to have all the weapons of mass annihilation destroyed by the end of the current century.

This is stressed in a declaration on the further expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Mali, signed in the course of the official visit of friendship paid to the USSR by general of the Army Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People and president of the Republic of Mali. He paid his visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government from July 14 to 19.

The declaration notes that the sides will closely cooperate in strengthening international peace and contribute towards the development of a comprehensive system of international security to embrace the military, political, economic and humanitarian fields. They will render support to the United Nations and contribute to the growth of the efficiency of that organization in strengthening peace and the security of the peoples on the basis of strict respect for its charter.

The USSR and Mali called for a just political settlement of the [word indistinct] situation in the south of Africa.

Comments on Visit in Interview

LD191851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Statement by Mali President Moussa Traore "on the eve of his departure" in response to "questions" by an unidentified "Vremya" program correspondent; date and place not specified -- recorded in French, fading into Russian translation; Traore shown seated at a table]

[Text] I am convinced that this visit will serve the cause of strengthening and developing cooperation between our countries, peoples, and parties. As you know, during my stay in the USSR, there have been fruitful talks with the leaders of the Soviet Union. The subject was the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Mali. There was also discussion of international and African problems. At the end of the talks, I and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium signed a declaration on the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Mali. The provisions of this document, which is important for both sides, are aimed at the further development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

On the level of inter-party ties, one should note the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Mali People's Democratic Union. This is why I can say that I am returning to my motherland with a feeling of total satisfaction with the important and fruitful talks held here with the leaders of the Soviet state. As regards the development of bilateral relations, we discussed the issue of the economic development of the Republic of Mali, as well as the implementation of a number of projects in the social sphere. The Soviet Union will render the Republic of Mali assistance in achieving self-provision in foodstuffs. With this aim, the Soviet side will send a group of experts to our country in the very near future to study the possibility of developing the floodlands adjacent to the Niger River on an area of 200,000 hectares. Soviet specialists will also study the possibility of building the Tossaye dam. In the social sphere, the Soviet side will render us assistance in the implementation of a number of projects proposed by the Mali government. What I am talking about here is setting up a branch of the Pushkin Institute in Mali, modernizing the Gabriel (Tourais) hospital and other projects. These are the main directions on which the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to render us assistance.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks for the warm and friendly welcome and the hospitality I and the delegation accompanying me were shown.

Seen Off by Gromyko, Aliev

LD190728 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People, president of the Republic of Mali, and his wife left the USSR today.

At the airport the Mali leader and his wife were seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and his wife; Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Sends Telegram to Gorbachev

LD192252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, has sent a telegram to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from on board his plane. It says: On completing my stay in your remarkable country and leaving Soviet soil, I am directing with particular feeling to you, comrade general secretary of the CPSU, and to the whole of the Soviet people sincere thanks and deep gratitude for the exceptionally warm reception and hospitality reserved for me and those accompanying me. Convinced that the fruitful talks that have taken place will make it possible to open new horizons for exemplary Soviet-Mali cooperation I ask you, comrade general secretary, to accept the assurance of my highest respect.

SOVIET WARSHIP TO VISIT ETHIOPIA 22-26 JUL

LD192243 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 19 Jul 86

["On the Visit of a Soviet Warship to Socialist Ethiopia" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 July (TASS) -- In compliance with an accord, the large landing ship [desantnyy] "50 Let Sheftsva VLKSM" will pay an official friendly visit to the port of Massawa from 22 to 26 July. The visit will be headed by Rear Admiral Nikolay Beregovoy.

TANZANIAN DEFENSE CHIEF TO VISIT LATE JULY

PM161520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Major General M. Mwakalindile, chief of staff of the Tanzanian People's Defense forces, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of July this year at the invitation of marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the armed forces general staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

CAPE VERDE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 29 JUN-10 JUL

PM151101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) was in the Soviet Union 29 June through 10 July to strengthen party ties between the CPSU and the PAICV. Talks took place at the Organizational Party Work Section and the International Section of the CPSU Central Committee and at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. The guests familiarized themselves with the work experience of rural party raykoms in the Moldavian SSR and Moscow Oblast and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and science and culture institutions. The delegation members assessed highly the significance of the CPSU's experience for the PAICV and the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

SOUTH AFRICA'S 'PROFOUND CRISIS' EXAMINED

PM111419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov "Observer's Opinion" under general heading "Racism's Strongholds Under Siege]

[Text] South Africa is experiencing a profound political and socioeconomic crisis. The unprecedentedly powerful antiracist demonstrations by the black population continue. Last year gross domestic product fell by 1 percent compared with 1984. Inflation is raging. The balance of payments is deteriorating. The currency unit -- the rand -- is being "sapped." Unemployment is growing, not only among Africans, "coloreds," and Indians, but also among white working people, whom Pretoria propaganda calls the "Masters" of the Republic of South Africa. Their standard of living is falling. The economy is in the stranglehold of acute problems in the international investments and currency market. The budget deficit for the 1968-1987 fiscal year is expected to reach 5.5 billion rands.

Pretoria claims that the political shocks and disorders which the country is experiencing are the fault of "black extremists and elements supporting them," who are supposedly provoking an atmosphere of chaos. However, the Achilles heel of the apartheid regime is apartheid itself. The radical segregation laws have long since become heavy chains on the economy. As a result, labor productivity has been marking time since the early seventies. Because of miserly wages, the black proletariat's purchasing power is extremely low.

The aggressive nature of the racist state is one of the catalysts of the crisis. Pretoria needs larger and larger sums to finance the increasingly frequent incursions by the South African military into neighboring countries and special subunits raids and piratical attacks like those carried out recently on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. That is why the military budget swells like yeast from year to year. More than 5 billion rands has been appropriated for the purposes of aggression and undeclared war, which is some 14 percent of all budget appropriations in the current fiscal year.

The Botha cabinet is aware that it can no longer run the country in the old way, observing the canons of "classical apartheid." But by implmenting various "reforms" from above, the authorities seek to keep the pillars of the regime inviolate. But life shows again and again that the current social and racial "order" is a dead weight hanging on the country and hampering its normal development.

ZAIRE TRADE DELEGATION ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

AB181539 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (AZAP) -- An economic and trade delegation of the National Association of Zairian Enterprises [ANEZA], led by President Bemba Saolona, which has been in Moscow since Monday, held a working session on Tuesday with officals of organizations and state enterprise committees of the industrial, banking, finance, trade, agriculture and transportation sectors. Discussions between the two delegations centered on possible cooperation between the ANEZA and Soviet enterprise committees in the sectors mentioned above.

The ANEZA delegation includes, other than Mr Bemba, Mr Kiakwama, managing director GECAMINES (General Quarries and Mines Company) marketing; Mr Shungu of GECAMINES operations; Isungu Ky Maka, general manager of the People's Bank [Banque du Peuple -- BDP]; Ndongala Tadi Lewa, administrative director of the ANEZA: Mpanu-Mpanu Bibanda, Central Committee member and businessman; and Mr Mamby, managing director of the Agricultural Credit Bank.

ANDREY GROMYKO RECEIVES NIGERIAN DELEGATION

Talks Held 18 July

LD181700 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received the Nigerian Government delegation led by Commodore Okoh Ebitu Ukiwe, member of the ruling Council of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chief of the General Staff.

During the conversation, the sides discussed matters pertaining to the development of Soviet-Nigerian relations and key problems of the international situation, including the situation in the African Continent, in the south of Africa, in particular.

The development of contacts between the two countries in various fields was pointed out with satisfaction. The current talks in Moscow about a continuation and expansion of cooperation in building a metallurgical works in Ajaokuta are part of these contacts. It was admitted that there are reserves for the development of bilateral relations both in the economic sphere and in other ones.

Andrey Gromyko emphasised that, in the present complex international situation, there is no task more important on earth than to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to preserve peace. This task can be accomplished only through the joint efforts of all countries and peoples, including African ones. If they will struggle side by side for the attainment of this goal.

The accomplishment of this historic task is served by the programme, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, for complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the turn of the centruy, by the concept of an all-embracing system of international security formulated at the 27th Congress of the CPUS, and by other foreign-policy initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union of late.

Okoh Ebitu Ukiwe stated that Nigeria fully approved of and supported the foreign-policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and its consistent struggle for peace, and also expressed its commitment to the cause of preventing war.

The two sides strongly condemned South Africa's aggressive actions which pose a threat to peace and international security.

Okoh Ebitu Ukiwe pointed out a great contribution by the Soviet Union to the cause of the national liberation struggle in Africa and highly appreciated the Soviet Union's efforts in assistance to African countries which strive to assert their economic independence.

Arkhipov Sees Off Delegation

LD190736 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- A government delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria led by Capt. Ebitu Ukiwe, member of the supreme Council of the Armed Forces, head of the General Staff, left Moscow for home today.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials.

Earlier I. Arkhipov and Ebitu Ukiwe signed a Soviet-Nigerian protocol which outlines ways of further cooperation in the development of metallurgy and other spheres of Nigerian economy.

'FRONTLINE' STATE'S MEETING COMMUNIQUE CITED

LD191003 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Harare July 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Pichugin reports:

The "Frontline" States in the south of Africa have called upon the international community to introduce mandatory comprehensive actions against the racist South Africa. At a summit meeting held here, the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania stated that full isolation of Pretoria was the only possibility of a peace settlement of the explosive situation in the south of Africa.

In the joint communique, the participants in the meeting denounced the terror and repressions being perpetrated by the racist authorities amidst the state of emergency. They demanded that the state of emergency be immediately called off, that leader of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa Nelson Mandela, and all political prisoners be released, that the ban on activities of the African National Congress be lifted.

The leaders of the Frontline states were indignant about the postponement by the European Economic Community of its decision on sanctions against Pretoria. They stressed that the existence of the apartheid system was the main cause of growing tensions in the region which might lead to an all-out catastrophe. They described Britain's stand on the matter as "absolutely unacceptable," which is tantamount to support of the racist regime.

In its concluding document the conference welcomes the decision of Tanzania and a number of other states to stay away from the coming Commonwealth games in Edinburgh. Zimbabwe and Zambia stated that they were also joining the boycott in protest against London's policy. Meanwhile, the communique ways that the stand might be reconsidered before the games begin if the Tory government approves the introduction of sanctions against Pretoria.

The Frontline states categorically turned down any attempts to link Namibia's decolonisation with other issues and declared for immediate and unconditional implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435. They reaffirmed their support for the struggle waged by the peoples of South Arica and Namibia against the regime of the Republic of South Africa, for freedom and independence.

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER FAVORS 'UNLIMITED' COOPERATION

LD151158 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The development of fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation, confirmed on more than one occasion by the test of time, provides a sound basis for closer ties between peoples. A good example of this is the active development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. This year once again technicians of the two countries are working together on many projects in many sectors of the young republic's economy.

In this connection our correspondent has interviewed Carlos Correia, the Guinea-Bissau minister of agricultural development and fisheries, asking him for an overall appraisal of the relations of cooperation established between the two countries and parties.

[Begin Correia recording] [passage omitted] We want unlimited cooperation with the USSR. We are for cooperation with all countries, but especially those like the USSR with whom the links of friendship and cooperation date back to the days of the national liberation struggle. I believe that, in principle, there should be no limitations on our cooperation with the USSR. We are open to cooperation in every sphere. [passage omitted] [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON NICARAGUA'S ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Ortega Address

LD200746 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 20 TASS -- by TASS correspondent Secrey Gorbunov.

The United States has drawn up a plan of escalating aggression against Nicaragua, providing for tougher terrorist acts carried out by Somozista mercenaries and attempts to undermine the unity of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and hinder the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan cooperation, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has pointed out.

Addressing a mass rally in the city of Esteli to mark the 7th anniversary of the Sandinista people's revolution, Ortega disclosed that more than 14,000 Nicaraguans, including nearly 900 children aged under 12, fell victim to U.S. imperialism's dirty war.

The Reagan Administration's mercenaries, the Nicaraguan president said, were penetrating inside Nicaraguan territory from neighbouring countries in order to kill peasants, destroy schools, hospitals and cooperatives. Everything that was created in the country during the years of people's government.

Washington's criminal policy of state-sponsored terrorism was resolutely denounced by the entire world community. The verdict of the International Court of Justice left no doubt as to the fact that the present American government was engaged in virtual banditry in the world arena, he said.

The Nicaraguan Government was adopting measures to ensure reliable defense of the country in the event of a direct armed invasion by American troops, Ortega said. He called on the population to preserve combat readiness, increase labour discipline and work hard to overcome the country's current economic difficulties.

Ortega Interviewed

LD191036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Yuriy Baranov, our correspondent in Managua, has interviewed President of the Republic Daniel Ortega:

[Begin Ortega recording in Spanish fading into Russian translation] For more than 4 years the Reagan administration has been trying, by building up its political, economic and military aggression, to put an end to the Nicaraguan revolution. Despite this terrorist course, our revolution has reached its sixth anniversary. In that time undoubted successes have been achieved, which are irreversible. For the first time the Nicaraguan people have become masters of their own destiny and creator of their history. This powerful factor helps the working people to endure with fortitude all the hardships and restrictions engendered by the U.S. aggression. It is because of this that the U.S. designs are suffering defeat, and that is the main achievement of this revolution.

Certainly the aggression has inflicted a serious blow on our social and economic programs. In today's conditions we are having to concern ourselves primarily for the lives of Nicaraguans and to make extraordinary efforts to maintain our programs in the spheres of education and health at the present level. The difficulties are enormous, but the revolution is determined to preserve what has been achieved.

The drafting of the new constitution has been a political gain. The United States is doing everything possible to wreck the process by which the revolutionary Nicaraguan state is being established, and have been inciting political parties both within and outside the National Assembly to boycott the new constitution. But here, too, they are fighting a losing battle. In this time the alliance of the working people and peasants of Nicaragua has been strengthened still further. This is a priceless achievement of the revolution, and a guarantee that, given growing international solidarity, especially on the part of Soviet people, Nicaragua will stand firm and win. [end recording]

Envoy Marks Day

LD192013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Address by Ernesto Jose Castillo Martinez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiay of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR, marking "Victory of the Revolution Day" -- in Spanish, fading into superimposed Russian translation from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our people are celebrating the anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution for the seventh time. For 7 years we have been defending the peace which has given us the opportunity to build a new society and for which our national heroes Sandino and Carlos Fonseca struggled. The power fought for and won by the people under the leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation has made it possible to unite forces for the defense of the revolutionary gains. We Nicaraguans are a small and peaceful people, but we are firm in our aspiration to attain the historic goals for which the best sons and daughters of our motherland gave their lives. We want to live in peace and build a society of social justice. We are therefore ready to defend our independence at all cost.

In the international arena we strive to maintain relations of mutual understanding with other countries. For the 7th year running we are marking the anniversary of the victory of the revolution in the circumstances of the unjust criminal war unleashed upon us by the U.S. Administration. Our ports have been mined; the civilian population is subject ot extermination, and hospitals, schools and transport to destruction; our already weakened economy is undermined by war and blockade.

The Nicaraguan revolutionaries were compelled, in the face of aggression, to take up arms. We responded to aggression by stubborn toil and the ineradicable desire to attain peace at all costs, by means of adopting political solutions. In this respect we regard with respect the efforts of the Latin American governments to reach peace in the region. We welcome in particular the aspiration of the Contadora Group and of those countries on the continent supporting it, to reach just agreements by means of negotiations.

We have declared to the U.S. Administration our readiness for constructive dialogue on the basis of mutual respect, which would lead to a normalization of relations between our countries. Aware of the justness of our cause, we called upon the world community to confirm our right to live in peace and be masters of our own destiny. The International Court in The Hague acknowledged our demands to be legitimate, and qualified the actions of the U.S. Government as aggressive. It bound the U.S. Administration to end aggression and recompense Nicaragua for the damage caused it. The U.S. Administration, however, did not recognize the court's decisions, thereby flouting international law; and, inssuing a challenge to the world community, it officially approved the allocation of $100 million in aid, including military aid, to the mercenaries who are spattering our land with blood.

Nevertheless, we are glad that our aspirations for peace found support among the majority of peoples and governments in the world, including aware Americans. The fraternal solidarity of the socialist countries is on our side. We are inspired by the solidarity of the Soviet Union, which is continually being demonstrated. We are convinced that with our struggle we are contributing to the cause of peace on earth, to which the Soviet people aspire. This aspiration finds expression in your government's proposals aimed at ending the arms race, the peaceful exploitation of space, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Thank you for your attention.

Achievements, U.S. 'Hatred' Noted

LD191108 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The Nicaraguan people are observing today the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista people's revolution which opened up a new chapter in the history of that country. On July 19, 1979, the patriots who rose in arms under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front overthrew the Somoza dictatorship which let U.S. monopolies plunder the country.

The revolutionary government set the course for deep socio-economic transformations aimed at putting an end to hunger and poverty and creating a basis for building a new society that would be free from the exploitation of man by man. As early as in the first years after the revolution a mass literacy campaign was launched in Nicaragua. The Ministry of Public Health started the struggle for the radical improvement of medical service for the population.

A total of 1,100 schools, some 300 hospitals and first-aid centres have been built in Nicaragua.

The agrarian reform became the foundation of the economic policy of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Thanks to the reform a crushing blow was dealt at Latifundismo, and over 100,000 peasant families received land.

In the international arena the Nicaraguan Government is pursuing a policy of non-alignment and solidarity with the peoples fighting for national and social liberation. Selfless relations of friendship and cooperation have formed between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, as well as other socialist countries.

The independent policy of Nicaragua and its efforts aimed at building a society of social justice evoke hatred in the U.S. ruling circles. In a futile attempt to destroy the Sandinista people's revolution, the present U.S. Administration unleashed a dirty war against the Nicaraguan people which claimed the lives of thousands of citizens of the Republic.

Mercenary terrorists recruited by the CIA from among Somoza punitive troops penetrate Nicaragua from the territories of the neighbouring countries in order to kill defenseless peasants, burn their homes and crops, destroy everything that was created in the years of people's power. However, despite the crimes committed by Somoza supporters and the military assistance rendered to them by Washington which is running into millions of dollars, the revolution stood its ground.

"The struggle for peace is going on" -- under this slogan celebrations on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the victory over the Somoza tryanny are being held in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan people are fighting for this longed-for peace arms in hand, protecting the borders of the Republic from attacks of CIA terrorists. Numerous peace initiatives of Nicaragua that open up the way to a political settlement of the explosive crisis in Central America gained broad international support.

The government of the Republic sincerely seeks to prevent the escalation of the conflict with the U.S., but it is not going to give up the independence of Nicaragua. At the call of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan people are pooling their efforts for consolidating the country's defenses and are getting prepared to repulse the U.S. invaders in case they venture to start a direct armed aggression.

Soviet Support Praised

LD190555 Moscow TASS in English 0539 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The Nicaraguan people are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for its firm and selfless support for the Sandinista revolution which became a target of subversive aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism. This has been stated by Socorro Galan, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries. Speaking at a meeting with a Soviet delegation which came to attend national celebrations on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, she said that the association was eager to further develop the relations with the "USSR-Nicaragua" friendship society for the sake of the noble cause of bringing the two nations closer together.

According to Socorro Galan, the Reagan administration has taken the path of a dramatic escalation of the dirty war against Nicaragua. It is exerting gross pressure on various countries of the world in the attempt to make them curtail their relations with the Republic and to surround it with an international blocade. She said that in these conditions the solidarity of the Soviet Union which is extending a helpful hand to Nicaragua without hesitation was of special importance to the Nicaraguan people

Assassination Plot Thwarted

LD202113 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 20 TASS -- The security bodies of Nicaragua together with units of the Sandinista People's Army have rendered harmless the terrorists who were planning an attempt on the life of Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua.

This has been reported here by Serna, head of the main National Security Department, and Rene Vivas, deputy minister of the interior. Another two groups of terrorists were rendered harmless whose task included the staging of acts of subversion against civilian objects in Managua and other areas of Nicaragua.

In the course of the operations the Nicaragua security bodies killed 18 CIA mercenaries smuggled to the Republic from the territory of Honduras. Several terrorists were arrested. A large amount of explosives were captured from them.

History of Revolt Noted

LD192103 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1210 GMT on 19 July carries a 27-minute feature entitled "Nicaragua, Staunchness of the Revolution," in connection with the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution and the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Aleksandr Serikov is identified as the author and presenter of the program.

The feature starts by showing FSLN painted in huge letters on a mountain near Managua, symbolizing the end of the years of degrading dependence on the United States.

In San Rafael del Norte, Jesus Cordero, a 77-year-old veteran of the FSLN, expressed a high regard for Sandino and says that at the present time Sandino's dreams are coming true. "Our leadership is pursuing a policy in the interests of the people and therefore enjoys the support of the people."

The video shows archive film of Sandino in his war against the American occupiers; the Somozas coming to power in 1933; and Carlos Fonseca, one of the FSLN founders who wrote the book "A Nicaraguan in Moscow" and who was jailed for writing the truth about the USSR.

Serikov then interviews (Maria Ide) Fonseca's fiance, who met Carlos while in the underground. Archive footage is shown of various tendencies in the FLSN uniting, which assisted the growth of the antidictatorial movement. Serikov continues, saying that the Sandinistas selected armed struggle as the main form of struggle against tryanny and archive footage is shown of this struggle, including Somoza, shown with U.S. military advisers, ordering the bombing of towns in 1979.

Serikov states that in January 1981 Richard Allen, Reagan's then national security assistant, sent a letter to Edmundo Chamarro Rapaccioli, thanking the ringleader of the contras for his proposal to cooperate with the U.S. Administration; thus these were the first steps of the rapprochement between the White House and the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. The video shows footage of Reagan in his office; Allen and his letter to Chamorro.

Serikov says that the revolution caused tens of thousands of Somozistas to leave Nicaragua, mainly for the United States and Honduras, and from these people the U.S. instructors started to train an army now known as the contras. The video shows footage of former deputy defense minister of Nicaragua, Eden Pastora, who in May 1986 abandoned the counterrevolution, having come to the conclusion that it was impossible to overthrow the Sandinist government by force of arms. Footage is shown of Adolfo Calero Portocarero, former head of the Coca-Cola branch in Nicaragua, formerly a secret and now an overt CIA agent; Alfonso Robelo, former major Nicaraguan industrialist and latifundista; and Arturo Cruz, who served in U.S. banks -- these head the so-called Nicaraguan Opposition Unity and it is for them that Reagan has extorted $100 million from the U.S. budget, including $70 million which is intended for military aid.

Serikov comments over footage of a CIA-trained special terrorist group blowing up fuel reservoirs in Corintho and mining approaches to the ports. He says that in mining ports the United States sought to isolate Nicaragua and deprive it of imports of elementary foodstuffs which the contras are preventing Nicaragua from growing by burning crops. But this scheme has not worked because cargoes from friendly countries keep arriving.

Serikov continues, stating that in the east of the country servants of the church and the CIA succeeded in luring some of the Indians to Honduras where gangs of them are trained to attack their own compatriots.

The video shows footage of the Indians in Nicaragua under the revolutionary regime including an interview with the mayor of a Miskito settlement, and shots of Miskito fighters guarding the ferry across the (Wawa) river.

The program ends with Serikov interviewing Tomas Borge, minister of the interior: "One of the major achievments of the revolution is the liberation from American dependence. This achievement has determined all others: the carrying through of the agrarian reform, the beginning of industrialization and social reforms. But how much more palpable could these successes be but for the country having to live in conditions of war."

NICARAGUAN SATELLITE COMMUNICATION STATION OPENED

LD181633 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Report on Nicaraguan "Intersputnik" space communication ground station commissioning ceremony on 17 July -- place not specified, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As we have already reported, an "Intersputnik" system space communications ground station has been built in Nicaragua with technical assistance from our country.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and a Soviet delegation led by USSR Communications Minister Shamshin were present at the commissioning ceremony. Speakers noted that the station is further testimony to Nicaragua's unbreakable ties with the countries of the socialist community. It provides the technical capability to display the development of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and, in turn, to enable people to learn of the achievements of the peoples of the socialist countries and of their struggle for the affirmation of the principles of friendship and solidarity in the world.

Moscow TV Program Received

LD191922 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS - A TV programme broadcast from Moscow to the capital of Nicaragua today was received for the first time by a ground space communication station just put into operation. It was built in Managua with Soviet technical assistance. Transmission is carried out via space communication channels using a geostationary satellite. The putting of the Managua station into operation coincided with the national holiday of the Republic of Nicaragua, day of revolution, and international day of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

The more advanced engineering solutions have been incorporated in that space communication station, TASS has been told by Roberto Valde of Cuba, deputy director general of the "Intersputnik" international organization. In the near future, Valde continued, "Intersputnik" will be supplemented with ground stations in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria and Kampuchea.

"Intersputnik" is an open international organization and the government of any country recognising its goals and principles can join. At present it has a membership of 14 countries and more than 30 countries use the system in their exchanges of TV programmes, among them TV companies of Japan, the USA, Austria, Yugoslavia, Algeria and Angola.

The organization uses two Soviet geostationary satellites, one over the Atlantic and the other over the Indian Ocean. [Moscow International Service in Russian at 1811 GMT on 19 July notes that the two Soviet geostationary satellites are named "Statsionar-4" and "Statsionar-13"]

RADIO REPORTS 17 JULY POLITBURO MEETING

LD181513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 17 July examined, and in the main approved, the proposals on the transfer of all associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Oil Machine Building, as well as a number of associations and enterprises of other industrial ministries, over to complete financial autonomy from the beginning of 1987.

In this connection it is planned to make active use of the experience of the Sum Scientific Production Association and of Avtovas in the self-financing of production and social development to fundamentally reduce the quantity of indexes and planned targets set for enterprises, and to increase the significance of the profit as the overall indicator of the results of production activity.

It is planned to introduce stable, economi norms for the distribution of profit between enterprises and budgets, and to set up economic incentive funds. It is planned to further perfect management, to create major scientific production and production associations in the Ministry of Chemical and Oil Machine Building.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on perfecting planning, economic incentives, and management in state trade and consumer cooperatives. The aim of this decision is to radically improve the trade service to the population, improving its quality and standard, increasing the economic interest and responsibility of enterprises and every trade worker for fuller satisfaction of the growing demands of the Soviet people. Perfecting planning and providing economic incentives and management in this industry will include a reduction in the number of centrally set plan indexes, and expansion in the independence of trade organizations on the basis of development of financial autonomy and their transfer to self-financing. Payment for labor, potential for development of output facilities, and improvment in the social conditions of workers are being made directly dependent on the final results of the activity of labor collectives.

The Politburo heard a report from Comrade Kabaidze, director general of the Joint Soviet-Bulgarian Scientific Production Association for the Development and Production of Machine Centers, Flexible Production Modules and Systems, on the practical work of this association. In this respect it was stressed that direct links, a bold transfer to increased production cooperation, close scientific and technological cooperation between enterprises of the fraternal countries, and an attitude of socialist enterprise are opening up great potential for reducing the development and assimilation periods of the newest kinds of equipment.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments are instructed to undertake the necessary measures for the further expansion of this progressive form of cooperation which accords with the interests of the USSR and Bulgaria and other CEMA member-countries and with the acceleration of socialist economic integration.

The Politburo approved the measures drafted for the 12th 5-Year Plan by the government for improving the supply of fuel to the population and to public amenity enterprises. It is planned to raise the quality of fuel, to begin construction and reconstruction of factories for the production of coal and peat briquettes, and to increase the supply of essential equipment to them. Starting from next year it is planned to implement everywhere the changeover to supplying fuel to the population through town and rayon fuel supply stores of the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies.

In connection with the adoption of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for the further raising of the role and responsibility of soviets of people's deputies for accelerating social and economic development, the Politburo has instructed party committees to undertake further steps for strengthening party guidance of local soviet bodies and giving them all-round help. In implementing this guidance, party committees at all levels should consistently conduct a course of raising the independence and activity of the soviets, not permitting any duplicating of their functions; they should arrange cooperation among local soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations. Attention was called to the need to raise the role of party groups within the soviets which, in accordance with the rules of the CPSU, are called upon to become an effective mechanizm for increasing the influence of the party in developing deomcratic forms of activity of the soviets of people's deputies.

The Politburo session heard a report from Comrade Ryzhkov on the trip by a Soviet party and government delegation to the SRV in connection with the death of LeDuan, and the delegation's conversations with party and state leadership of Vietnam, as well as the top leaders of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Politburo confirmed the unvarying nature of the strategic course of the CPSU Central Committee toward developing and deepening in every possible way cooperation with the fraternal parties and further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

A report from Comrade Solovyev on the trip to the DPRK by a Soviet party and government delegation, which was taking part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK, and their conversations with Kim Il-song and other Korean Leaders, during which the desire of both parties and countries for further consolidation of friendly ties and cooperation was confirmed and reviewed.

A report from Comrade Shevardnadze on the results of his official visit to Great Britain was discussed. The Politburo noted that the talks between the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the prime minister and foreign secretary of Great Britain, his conversations with the leaders of political parties, and the Soviet-British agreements that were signed are an important step in the continuation of political dialogue between the two countries and the development of their mutually beneficial relations and cooperation on those matters where the sides have common grounds and a common interest in reducing international tension and strengthening peace.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and made decisions on certain other matters of domestic and foreign policy.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTES ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD181748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] There was a session of the USSR Council of Ministers today. It examined the results of the execution of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the state budget for the first half-year.

The USSR Council of Ministers noted that the plan for the first half-year has been fulfilled in the most important indices. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, the growth in industrial output was 5.6 percent, against 4.3 percent in the year's plan. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Nevertheless, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that a number of ministries and departments have not taken all the necessary measures for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, for overcoming negative trends and bottlenecks in economic development, and for using existing reserves. About one-third of associations and enterprises did not meet contractual obligations for supplies. The USSR Council of Ministers has demanded that ministries and departments of the USSR and the council of ministers of union republics, strictly guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the June 1986 Plenum of the party Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee's resolution of 11 July this year on results of development of the country's economy for the first-half of 1986, elaborate and implement effective measures to eliminate shortcomings permitted in the first half-year and ensure unconditional fulfillment of the year's plan and the socialist obligations that have been taken.

Taking part in the session of the USSR Council of Ministers were Comrades Aliyev and Zaykov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The session was addressed by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

NEW ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY MINISTER NAMED

LD201338 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Oleg Anfimov minister of the USSR's electrotechnical industry.

Anfimov was born in 1937.

In 1981, he was made general director of the production combine "Rizhskiy Elektromashinostroitelny Zavod" (Riga Electric Machine-Building Plant). Anfimov was elected secretary of the Riga city committee of the Communist Party of Latvia in 1983, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia in 1985.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet relieved Gennadiy Voronovskiy of the duties of minister of electrotechnical industry in connection with his retirement.

MISHIN REPLACED AS KOMSOMOL CC FIRST SECRETARY

LD191119 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the USSR Young Communist League (YCL) held today discussed the results of the June 1986 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks facing YCL in connection with the realization of the socio-economic policy of the party.

The plenary meeting discussed the following organizing problem: in connection with the election of Viktor Mishin to the post of a secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions he was relieved of the duties of first secretary of the YCL Central Committee.

Viktor Mironenko who was first secretary of the YCL of the Ukraine was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR YCL.

The plenary meeting decided to convene the 20th YCL Congress on April 15, 1987 in Moscow.

The plenary meeting was attended by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Lev Zaykov.

ATOMIC POWER INDUSTRY SAFETY OFFICIAL DISMISSED

LD181718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1657 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Yevgeniy Kulov from duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Evacuee Rehousing Described

PM181105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent N. Matukovskiy report: "New Addresses Established: IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Belorussian Rayons Adjacent to the Chernobyl AES Zone"]

[Text] Gomel Oblast -- We met with Yu.A. Puplikov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy, in Gomel Oblast's Khoynikskiy Rayon. Khoyniki is the permanent base of the Belorussian SSR government's operational group, which is headed in rotation by deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers. Every day ministers come to the operational group's staff so as to prompty resolve the great number of questions on the spot.

Now, surely, the main problem is housing: Each family evacuated from the 30-km zone is to receive its own house or apartment before winter. Perhaps that is precisely why the chairman of the republic's Gosstriy visits this region more than others.

"Yuriy Aleksandrovich, why has the contruction program changed from the one which our newspaper described? We reported, for example, that the overwhelming majority of evacuated families wanted to remain nearer their homes in their own rayons. Now the decision has been made not to build anything in those rayons -- Braginskiy, Khoynikskiy, and Narovlyanskiy Rayons -- but instead to transfer all new settlements to rayons further north in Gomel Oblast. This has generated a mass of rumors. People are saying that the radiation level in those rayons has evidently risen and that it is dangerous to live there..."

"Stuff and nonsense! These rumors are utterly groundless. They are clearly generated by the fact that recently, in particular, our mass media have begun reporting less about the true situation. The radiation background [radiatsionnyy fon] in those rayons has not risen, it has fallen. But nevertheless, the republic government decided to put all the new settlements elsewhere. There were long and comprehensive consultations with scientists, particularly with doctors, just before that.

"Their argument ran roughly like this. The evacuated section of the population had been subjected to the effect of radiation, albeit in doses not dangerous to life. Why subject them to some sort of "increased background?" Especially since the children will soon have to be brought back from the young pioneer camps.

"There was another, purely economic consideration. The northern part of Braginskiy, Narovlyanskiy, and Khoynikskiy Rayons, which did not suffer from radiation, is densely populated. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, in Gomel Oblast there are rayons like, for example, Kalinkovichskiy, Rechitskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Buda-Koshelevskiy, Rogachevskiy, and Zhlobinskiy Rayons, where there is manpower shortage. All these factors also governed the location of the new settlements.

"Nevertheless, people were told once that they would remain in their own home rayons. How did they receive this change?"

"I cannot say that they were all delighted... One's own rayon is home. Psychologically this is understandable -- it may not be home but it is closer to it. But we talked about everything honestly and explained that this is being done in their own and the state's interests. There were no insults, objections, or protests. Not one."

"But what about property: It was not just homes that were left in the 30-km zone? How is one to make up for that -- simply with new housing?"

"Not just that. Each family has been given large financial compensation, more than enough to buy new property to replace what has been left behind."

"I should also like to ask this: Since the need for massive new construction arose very rapidly, will the settlements not be all the same, like carbon copies of one another?"

"More than 20 planning institutes were involved in the planning and selection of the types of housing. Each one had its own designs. And they adjusted their plans to specific places and the local landscape."

Yu. Puplikov piled maps and plans on the table.

"Well, for example, let us take Kirovo settlement in Zhlobinskiy Rayon, were 20 new houses will be built. Personal responsibility for this has been placed on the Gomelselstroyproyekt. The plans are ready. The course of construction is subject to architectural supervision. And construction goes on so long as there is daylight. And that is the case in every settlement. More than 3,000 people from the Belselstroy, the Main Administration for Land Drainage and the Construction of State Farms in the Belorussian Woodlands, and the Ministry of Industrial Construction are working in two shifts every day at construction sites."

"And where are the construction workers themselves living?"

"Schools have been fitted out as hostels for them and special, mobile homes, customary for land reclamation workers operating under field conditions, have been brought in. Some construction workers have been billeted in rural houses and some are working tours of duty, that is, they travel out from home. There are no complaints about housing or food -- everything is well organized. We are all well aware that we are not simply building houses but people's lives. And the way that life will be now depends very much on us. We want people to forget the recent events connected with the accident that much sooner.

"From the dozens of different designs submitted to us, we chose 10 types. While uniformity is boring, too much variation can be irritating. There must be a rational 'golden' mean, especially in the architecture of a village, which is limited in scale."

"Four thousand homes in 3 months... Is this realistic?"

"Absolutely. But if only one republic took part in this work, perhaps we would not be able to cope in such a short time. But there are very many people helping us. For example, all the prefabricated wooden houses are being supplied from Sverdlovsk, Petrozavodsk, and even Irkutsk. This is mainly three-room housing which we 'finish off' on the spot -- we clad the outside in brick."

"And can good quality be completely guaranteed with such speed?"

"Undoubtedly. As I have already said, construction is being carried out under strict architectural supervision. The monitoring of the departments building the houses and other organizations is equally rigorous. The republic construction staff is headed by V.G. Yevtukh, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers."

...We returned from Braginskiy and Khoynikskiy Rayons via those places where the evacuees from the 30-km zone will be living. And everywhere we saw how quickly houses were going up and how strenuously people were working. We did not want to distract them with questions: And we could see everything for ourselves anyway. All 4,000 houses are to be commissioned before 1 October. Then the second phase of construction will begin -- schools, bathhouses and laundries, hospitals, kindergartens, canteens, clubs, trade centers, communications departments, and much else needed for people to lead a normal life.

Some Evacuees Return Home

PM181453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent N. Baklanov "Reportage From the Region of the Chernobyl AES": "Familiar House, Familiar Garden..."]

[Text] Polesskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast -- Great and difficult work is being done in villages in the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl AES, from which the entire population was evacuated. It is clear today that the residents of some of the abandoned houses will have to settle in new places. But there are also villages to which residents have returned after all the necessary decontamination work has been carried out. We will name two of them: Cheremoshnya and Nevetskoye.

Polesskiy Rayon was one of the first to come up against the great human misfortune by the alarming name of evacuation. At first the inhabitants of this rayon welcome, washed down, fed, clothed, and accommodated the entire evacuated population of the city of Pripyat. But later misfortune befell them as well -- 11 villages fell within the 30-km circle surrounding the AES.

"Of course, people realized that evacuation was a necessity stemming primarily from concern for their health," V. Bratko, deputy chairman of Polesskiy rayispolkom, said. "But the heart refused to believe what reason was conscious of: Would they really have to leave those long-inhabited places? They left their homes with a heavy heart... People did not abandon hope of returning -- it is probably in the nature of all of us that we cannot live without belief in the best-case scenario."

But at the first stage work and everyday life had to be organized under new, extreme conditions. Those tasks, although complex (suffice it to say that there was a 20-fold increase in the load on trade alone), were accomplished successfully. After that new goals came to the fore -- construction of housing, dining rooms, stores, bathhouses, reads, and water mains, the expansion of hospitals, in short, everything necessary to ensure normal life for the rayon's suddenly and considerably increased population.

Simultaneously with this, a careful radiation survey of the terrain in the abandoned villages was being carried out. A comprehensive study was made of the possibility of people returning to them. Regular flights over the zone on board a special air reconnaissance aircraft (IZVESTIYA has written about how they are carried out) made it possible to determine that there are places and population centers where the radiation level is low and has a steady tendency to decline. This was also confirmed by repeated inspections carried out on the ground by military units. And then the decision was made: Return!

Turning off the highway linking Polesskoye with Kiev, our vehicle took a "secondary" road leading deep into the rayon: We were heading for the 30-km zone.

"We accommodated the inhabitants of Cheremoshnya nad Nevetskoye on the territory of our Radinka village soviet when they were evacuated," B. Demchenko, its chairman, said as we drove along. "They did not have to move far: They settled in neighboring villages outside the zone -- with relatives and friends or in temporarily empty houses."

Soon we drove up to a dense forest, at whose edge a tent encampment had been set up and dark green trucks, armored personnel carriers, and other hardware were lined up.

"Soldiers have given us great assistance," Boris Yefimovich continued. "At first they carried out careful radiation reconnaissance on the terrain, and then they began decontamination. To be more certain, they carried out decontamination twice, with a certain interval in between. And the third time the villagers themselves participated in it."

Perhaps some people will be surprised: Why does the civilian population carry out such specialized jobs? This arose out of necessity: For no one but the house owners has the right to enter the dwellings sealed and guarded by the militia. Therefore, the local inhabitants were taken to their villages located within the zone in an organized manner, on production of passes. And in the evening, after they had tidied up their living quarters -- the radiation background was low there, incidentally -- they were brought back in an equally organized manner. Then the houses were resealed.

At the next fork in the road the village soviet chairman asked for the brakes to be applied.

"Quite recently there was a checkpoint here for entry to the zone," he said. "Now we have 'won back' some of the land from the radiation and shifted the border of the zone, which has ceased to be designated '30-km' in this place."

It has to be said that the Radinka village soviet and the leadership of the local "Svitanok" kolkhoz have really proved their ability to monitor an unusual situation in a flexible and well thought-out manner. This has been manifested not only during the evacuation and the decontamination work but also in such matters demanding tact as reunions between relatives who, through force of circumstances, have ended up in different oblasts of the republic. For, at first, after children were moved from the rayons to the south -- many of them (those of preschool age) together with their mothers -- the fathers frequently darted off after them. Why? To see for themselves how their families were faring in the new places. There is a perfectly human reason for their feelings, but work suffered as a result of those absences.

The village soviet and the kolkhoz leadership made the right decision. [paragraph continues]

They imparted an organized nature to trips of relatives and placed them under their control. Now three buses belonging to the farm set out for the south from the central precinct on Friday evening each week and return on Sunday afternoon. During this time the fathers of families are able not only to see their children and wives but also to have a bit of a rest and throw off the constantly pressing psychological burden stemming from unusual living conditions. And, of course, they work better after such meetings.

Time passed unnoticed on the road as we talked, and after another bend in the forest road we saw ahead of us fresh, recently washed -- in the literal sense -- roofs lost in the greenery of gardens: Cheremoshnya. It is a small village -- just 66 households stretching back along both sides of the highway. But how its lively, full-blooded aspect gladdened the heart! We saw recently installed hydrants, their paint gleaming, connected to the water main -- it will soon start working -- a brand-new water tower shining in the sun, a substation under construction, and additional power transmission lines. But the main thing was that there were people around, to whose absence I had never become accustomed during tours of villages inside the zone.

We stopped by a store -- not the formal but the traditional meeting and talking place in many villages. We went in, and I must admit I was pleasantly surprised at the unusually wide range of goods on the shelves.

"Supplies are very good now," salesman L. Storozhenko told us. "There are regular deliveries of sausages, poultry, vegetables, dried and condensed milk, canned fish and meat, butter, soft drinks -- in short, everything needed to provide people with a varied diet."

Pensioner M. Yatsenko butted in:

"I am an elderly woman, but I can see that everything possible is being done for us. I also wish to thank the kolkhoz for the assistance it has given us."

M. Kuzmenko, bookkeeper for the local forestry section:

"We were well received when we were forced to evacuate. We could have lived as long as we liked in the new places, but, of course, everyone was very keen to go home. And now we are happy to have had the opportunity to return to our home village."

Radio Updates Situation

LD191159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Report by station's Ukraine correspondent Vladimir Sokolov from Kiev studio with announcer Aleksander Ruvinskiy; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] As we agreed, Vladimir Yuryevich, your report will be on Chernobyl. How are things at the atomic power station? You have been there on an assignment for the editors.

[Sokolov] Yes, I have just returned from there. Work to eliminate the consequences of the accident is continuing at the station. Indeed, much already has been accomplished. Suffice it to say, the station's administration recently returned to its previous place in the administrative building alongside the reactor sets.

Two of these are ready to go into operations, and personnel are working a normal shift on all three reactor sets, although still with protective equipment against radiation in places.

When the shift comes to an end, buses transport the people to a settlement given the nickname Belyy Parokhod [white steamer].

[Ruvinskiy] Where is this settlement located?

[Sokolov] It is no use searching for it on the map. It is officially called Zelenyy Mys [Green Cape], and that also is not marked on the map. But, indeed, it is a cape on the shore of Kiev sea [a large inland water body], a little over 50 km from the station. It has been nicknamed Belyy Prokhod because eight snow-white handsome motorships are drawn up there in an impressive line. Two of the ships -- Sovetskiy Soyuz and Taras Shevchenko -- are Dnper vessels, while the others have come there from the Volga.

It is indeed aboard these vessels with their comfortable facilities that personnel from the station were recently accommodated. As Vladimir Ivanovich Kholosha, deputy secretary of the station's party committee, explains:

[Kholosha] "Approximately 1,200 workers from our atomic power station are now being accommodated aboard the vessels. Thus, it is, as it were, a temporary settlement for their tour of duty."

[Sokolov] Prior to this the people, after their difficult work shifts, were accommodated without any special facilities, but I asked operator Nikolay Toparev whether he was living like a tourist since the vessels are tourist-class?

[Toparev] "Although the vessels are tourist-class we are not in the frame of mind to live like tourists. We by no means have a cloud-free existence."

[Sokolov] The head of a reactor-set shift of workers, Vladimir Silin adds:

[Silin] "We live 15 days here and 15 days in Kiev. The rest periods are quite good."

[Sokolov] Retail trade has been organized at the floating settlement so that everything necessary may be purchased. There are television sets on each deck, and books have been sent here by people from every corner of the country for the small libraries that people use duirng their leisure hours. This tour-of-duty method will last for quite some time yet.

[Kholosha] "A permanent work shift settlement for the accomodation and recreation of personnel during the winter is being built some 3 km from here. The settlement is growing up in front of our eyes. Our people will be moving in the autumn."

[Ruvinskiy] Thank you, Kiev.

Reactor Start-Up Planned

LD201254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Report by correspondent Vladimir Sokolov]

[Text] The start-up of the first two sets of the Chernobyl AES -- each of a million kilowatts -- is the primary task of the station's personnel. After all, since it was shut down after the accident in the fourth set, the power engineering sector in the Ukraine has received 4 million kilowatts less, which has demanded further great energy conservation. In winter the demands on it will increase even more. For this reason, decontamination of the sets is being carried out at an accelerated rate, and the personnel are already occupied with the planned prophylactic repair of equipment.

At present, the shift leader of the reactor workshop, Vladimir Yuriyevich Isirov, and the senior operator of the main circulatory pumps, Nikolay Alekseyevich Toparev, are on duty. Well, both of you managed to be on the first shift after the accident.

[Toparev] Yes, to be on the first shift after the accident...

[Isirov] Right after the accident...

[Toparev] [words indistinct] after 8 hours...

[Isirov] In general not everything was clear by the time we came to work. What kind of situation did we have? We had to shut down the sets and mothball them.

[Sokolov] Well, and now it is not ruled out that after mothballing these sets you will be the ones to start up.

[Isirov] Yes, if the honor of starting up the sets after such an accident...

[Sokolov] Are they in completely good order?

[Isirov] We will put the equipment into good order, of course. We are starting to turn over the mechanism.

[Toparev] Yes, the period for start-up is actually already set for the 1st of October, maybe even sooner. Basically, the decontamination work has been completed.

[Sokolov] So, in general, you have already been working normally?

[Isirov] Yes, you can get on with things now.

[Toparev] We are already at our work stations as normal.

[Sokolov] But of course it is more difficult for those who are on supervisory duty at the third set. For the time being, the situation there is more serious. The fate of the third set, which is at present also mothballed, will be decided after completing the entombment of the damaged one which is already heavily clad in concrete.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORT TO UKRAINIAN CC PLENUM

AU171234 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Jul 86 pp 1-3

[Report on report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 11 July 1986: "Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations in Fulfilling the Decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The State Plan of the Ukrainian SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on 16 June this year examined the key tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, as well as the results of the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on these issues at the plenum. This very important political document was received with enormous attention and nationwide approval in our country. It also elicited a very extensive response abroad. The propositions and conclusions of the report convincingly confirm that the innovative course of the April plenum, which was further developed at the party congress, is being implemented energetically and consistently.

ALL THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S PRACTICAL MEASURES TO CARRY OUT INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY ARE FULLY SUPPORTED BY THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE. An atmosphere of creativity, exactingness, and adherence to principle is being ever-increasingly established within the party and the country. The need for renewal and for new approaches is firmly penetrating social awareness and acquiring an irreversible nature.

The report gives a principled assessment of the first lessons of restructuring and specifies the tasks of party organizations in implementing the party's socioeconomic strategy. It is noted that as a result of the increased activeness of the working people and the favorable changes that are occurring in society, a trend has developed to enhance the rate of development of the national economy.

At the same time, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the plenum discussed not only the positive processes that are dominant in our society, but openly, in the spirit of the 27th Congress, pointed out the factors hampering social development. It was stressed, in particular, that the shift towards efficiency and quality and new methods of leadership is difficult and at times painful. Here and there restructuring is proceeding in a slipshod fashion, and the force of inertia is still great. The plenum convincingly showed how critically and exactingly the party Central Committee approaches the assessment of postcongress work at the center and in local areas.

I am certain that you all agree, the first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted, that the precepts of M.S. Gorbachev's report are of enormous significance to the implementation of congress decisions and the political task of the 12th 5-Year Plan and to a consistent and resolute restructuring of work in every sector.

Of course, the successful accomplishment of domestic political tasks largely depends on the contemporary international situation, which remains acute and complicated. The CPSU Central Committee plenum fully approved the activity of the Soviet delegation at the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the documents it adopted. Of particular significance is the joint initiative by the fraternal socialist countries on a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The appeal adopted on this issue adds considerably to the program of the total elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons.

DISCUSSING THE RESULTS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY NOTED THAT IT TOOK PLACE IN THE SPIRIT OF THE CONGRESS AND IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF THE CLOSE COHESION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. All the participants in the plenum were unanimous in the fact that precisely such businesslike, principled, and frank analysis of the state of affairs in now very necessary and timely. The plenum armed the party and the people with new ideas and new energy and power to carry out large-scale reforms in every sphere of social affairs.

Precisely the 12th 5-Year Plan, whose draft was profoundly analyzed by the Central Committee Politburo, which the CPSU Central Committee plenum approved, and which the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet examined and ratified, is aimed at accomplishing the existing tasks. Comrade Ryzhkov's report at the session thoroughly showed that the plan was drawn up in complete accordance with the party's course of accelerating socioeconomic development. It differs from all previous plans in its substance and in-depth approach to pressing problems.

COMMUNISTS AND THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE, LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, the speaker stressed, FULLY APPROVE THE DECISIONS AND DOCUMENTS OF THE JUNE (1986) CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET. The appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to broadly launch a nationwide socialist competition to successfully accomplish the tasks of the 5-year plan is striking a responsive chord in labor collectives. THERE IS EVERY REASON TO STATE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UKRAINE ARE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PATRIOTIC DESIRE TO AUGMENT, BY CONCRETE DEEDS, THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO STRENGTHENING THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE MIGHT.

The 12th 5-Year Plan -- The Decisive Phase in Accelerating Socioeconomic Development

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that A PARTICULAR ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY IS ASSIGNED TO THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN. It is during these years that a foundation for carrying out fundamental reforms in the national economy must be laid, as well as a basis for accomplishing the responsible socioeconomic tasks put forward by the 27th party congress.

What are the most characteristic features of the plan for the new 5-year period?

FIRST OF ALL, in accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, the plan is oriented towards a sharp enhancement of the efficiency of the national economy, strengthening the impace of intensive growth factors and economic levers and incentives, and utilizing new management methods.

FURTHERMORE, higher absolute increases are inherent in the plan and, what is very essential, a uniform acceleration of pace, beginning with the first years of the 5-year plan, is projected.

ALSO IMPORTANT is the fact that the plan envisages the necessary measures to ensure a reliable defense capability for the country and the resolution of major social tasks.

Therefore, the 5-year plan is a program of activities for every sector, every republic, the entire national economic complex, and society as a whole.

THE DRAFT 5-YEAR PLAN OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ALSO COMPLIES WITH THE STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS. The draft plan reflects the concept of acceleration validated by the party congress, and it conforms to the targets of the basic guidelines, and exceeds them in a number of indicators.

During the development of the new 5-year plan additional possibilities have been found in the republic, as required by the CPSU Central Committee, to achieve a higher rate of development of the national economy by more efficiently using the existing production potential, accelerating scientific-technological progress and strengthening resource saving. This has made it possible to enhance, as compared to original projections, the planned increases in the gross social product by R7.9 billion and the national income by R6 billion, and their growth rate by 2.5 and 4.5 percent respectively. It is planned to enhance social labor productivity in the republic by 20.2 percent and economize on the labor of 3.6 million people.

Moreover, the volume of industrial production will grow by 21.1 percent compared to 18-21 percent according to the Basic Guidelines, and each percent of increase will have an additional impact of R200 million. It is planned to increase the average annual gross output of agriculture by 14 percent. The number of construction projects being built at the same time will significantly decrease. In the current year alone about 300 projects have been excluded from the plan. It is proposed to mothball another 67 construction projects, a proportion of which, as examiniation by experts has shown, were being built according to outdated plans.

Major measures are projected in carrying out the social program. Real per capita incomes will grow by 14 percent over the 5-year plan, and payments and benefits from social consumption funds will increase by 19 percent and reach almost $31 billion by 1990.

The new 5-year plan, V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed, is distinguished by its precise orientation toward cardinally improving the quality of final work results. The Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee considers that the Central Committee has every reason, taking into account discussions, to approve the draft plan as a whole and to charge the Council of Ministers with introducing it for consideration at the session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

FULFILLMENT OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN WILL UNDOUBTEDLY REQUIRE PURPOSEFUL, STEPPED-UP AND CREATIVE WORK IN ALL SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY BY EACH PARTY ORGANIZATION, EVERY COMMUNIST, AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE.

Thanks to the more active utilization of intensive factors of economic growth and the strengthening of discipline and organization, already this year most sectors of the republic's national economy are developing at a higher rate than projected. In half a year the production of industrial output has increased 5.5 percent with a target for the year of 3.4 percent. R1.54 billion of it was above-plan sales. Moreover, practically the entire increase was obtained by enhancing labor productivity. Prime cost and profit plans have been fulfilled. Purchases of milk and meat have increased by 5-8 percent. There were 211,000 square meters more housing commissioned than projected.

Many sectors, including ferrous metallurgy, the coal industry, transportation, and enterprises and organizations of the nonproductive sphere have begun working with more stability.

However, the speaker noted, it is necessary to caution against overestimating what has been achieved and against complacency, because there are still no stable trends of growth in some sectors. As we know, many "obstructions" have accumulated in the republic's economy, and many difficulties still need to be overcome to clear them. But we must overcome them without fail, and as quickly as possible.

IT IS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH A NUMBER OF SERIOUS TASKS, OF WHICH THE MOST COMPLICATED ONES ARE:

FIRST, providing the projected plans with appropriate material-technical resources, taking into account targets for economizing on them;

SECOND, the prompt introduction of planned capacities, which must conform to the contemporary level of science and technology;

And THIRD, an increase in grain and feed production, on which improving the supply of meat, milk and other food products to the population directly depends.

THE MAIN THING NOW IS TO CONSOLIDATE AND, WHERE NECESSARY, ALSO ENHANCE THE GROWTH RATE OF PRODUCTION AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND TO ACHIEVE THE DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ALL SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The work results in the postcongress period testify that the most tangible results are obtained in places where party committees and primary party organizations work creatively, develop the initiative of the working people, and exactingly and self-critically assess what has been done.

Unfortunately, certain ministries and departments and party and soviet organs are slow in getting out of the well-trodden rut. Restructuring the economy has for the time being affected more the quantitative than the qualitative aspect of the matter, and then not everywhere. A number of associations and enterprises still do not fulfill plans of the production and sale of output and targets for labor productivity growth and reducing prime costs.

Today every fifth enterprise does not cope with contractual commitments; for the half-year they underdelivered output worth R455 million. The situation is particularly unsatisfactory in this regard in Zaporozhye Oblast, which has one-fifth of all underdeliveries in the republic. There are many violations of contracts by enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ukrainian SS Ministry of the Forest Industry, and the Ukranian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, as well those in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Crimean Oblasts.

It is required from everyone to work significantly better in strengthening, planning, and contractual discipline and to delve deeply into and eliminate the causes of underdeliveries of output. Party committees must give the strictest assessment to every factor of disruptions in deliveries.

One must also deeply investigate enterprises where rush work still prospers and where work continues according to the principle: The plan at any cost. This largely explains the fact that, according to the Ukrainian SSR Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the growth rate of wages in the industries of Nikolayev and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts this year are exceeding the growth rate of labor productivity. A number of major enterprises of the chemical industry -- the Dneprodzerzhinsk and Cherkassy Azot associations, the Gorlovka Stirol association, the Crimean titanium oxide plant, and the Sokal chemical fiber plant -- are working unsatisfactorily. There are many lagging enterprises in the Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and in certain other republic ministries.

It is necessary that the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and appropriate ministries and departments take measures to ensure the normal work of these enterprises. Ministers, their deputies, and the numerous apparatuses must have a better knowledge of local state of affairs, show more initiative, and react to critical remarks and proposals in a businesslike way.

The examples and facts cited by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in the report to the plenum, as well as the analysis of the reasons for the unsatisfactory work of many collectives, including those in the Ukraine, give rise to great concern in everyone and require the most resolute practical actions. There should be no allowances made for anyone for so-called "objective" reasons.

A) Deepening Intensification of the Economy -- The Key to Accomplishing Tasks of the 5-Year Plan

Guided by the decisions of the 27th party congress and the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, one needs to substantially accelerate the shift of the economy onto the track of intensification. The main thing here is a REORIENTATION OF THE INVESTMENT AND STRUCTURAL POLICY, an increase in the proportion of capital investments for the mondernization and retooling of enterprises in operation, and more utilization of the production and scientific-technological potential and all kinds of resources. It is necessary to achieve, through precisely these factors, a significant improvement in qualitative indicators, primarily labor productivity growth and the return on capital.

This is not a new requirement. However, there has not yet been a decisive advancement in technical policy in a number of leading sectors. The leaders of ministries and departments in many cases continue to walk the old, beaten track -- they augment production output by new construction and by increasing the numbers of workers, thereby neglecting the needs of existing works.

Therefore, a progressive aging of the production apparatus has been permitted in all sectors of the republic's national economy. At the end of 1985, depreciation of productive capital in industry amounted to 43 percent. Naturally, this led to a sharp increase in expenditure for the repair of fixed capital.

During the implementation of the 5-year plan targets, the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan, ministers, and leaders of departments heads must capably maneuver resources, channel them more into updating fixed productive capital, and organize affairs in such a way so as not to permit their further aging. Both secretaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, particularly Comrades V.A. Masol, N.F. Nikolayev, and G.V. Dzis must show more initiative and persistence in these issues.

A real, sharper turn is also necessary in utilizing capacities that are in operation or being newly commissioned and in ENHANCING THE EQUIPMENT SHIFT INDEX. There are already enough unoccupied work places in the republic's industry, particularly in machine building and the light and food industries. The machine tool stock shift index amounts to only 1.41. And in Nikolayev and Kherson Oblasts it has even decreased recently. Special-purpose metal working equipment, automatic and semiautomatic machines, machine tools with numerical program control, and robot equipment complexes are being utilized unsatisfactorily at a number of the republic's enterprises.

Many ministers and leaders of departments, associations, and enterprises are for the time being working poorly on these pressing issues.

For better utilization of productive capital it is necessary to switch industrial enterprises, primarily machine-building ones, over to a two- and three-shift work schedule. The labor collectives of Kharkov Oblast have actively involved themselves in this work. From 30 June, industrial enterprises here moved to a two-shift schedule.

This was preceded by major organizational and explanatory work. An inventory of equipment was conducted, and its technical level was determined. A proportion of outdated equipment was removed, and the freed space was used to develop preparatory and auxiliary production processes and also for the manufacture of consumer goods. Kharkov residents calculated that the organization of two shifts will allow about 11,000 maching tools and more than 200,000 square meters of production space to be released. The saved funds will be used to accomplish social tasks.

Tasks associated with transport services for workers on the second shift are being resolved in a carefully thought out way, and the work schedule of enterprises of the services sphere and children's preschool institutions has been altered.

JOB CERTIFICATION AND STREAMLINING must also play an important role in improving utilization of productive capital. Much has been done in the republic in this area. But things here also were not without a superficial and formal approach to the matter.

Certain leaders consider that their concerns end with a description of a job, and the streamlining is done by someone else. For instance, last year in the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry only a little over a third of jobs not complying with contemporary technological requirements were cut. At half of the 128 enterprises surveyed in Suma Oblast no jobs were cut, and one quarter of them were certified without any remarks.

The question arises: Does minister Comrade A.T. Shevchenko and Suma Oblast leaders Comrades I.G. Grintsov, V.V. Grabin, and V.A Shevchenko really think that such an approach to the matter can resolve the existing tasks?

In order to enhance efficient utilization of the production potential, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, ministries and departments must more actively introduce the experience of Leningrad residents. Kharkov and Dnepropetrovsk machine builders, the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, and the M.V. Frunze Sumy science-and-production association. Neither can attention be relaxed toward such an important matter as the saving of work time and the rational use of the workforce. Otherwose we will not progress beyond empty words.

As far back as the June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee the issue was sharply raised about the fact that efficient restructuring of the national economy is impossible without a CARDINAL IMPROVEMENT IN PLANNING AND DESIGN DEVELOPMENTS. Meanwhile, for the time being there have been no substantial advancements in this direction in the work of ministries and departments. Last year the Dongiproshakht Institute headed by G.M. Tsurpal altered the construction plan for the Yuzhno-Donbasskaya No. 3 mine. As a result, the estimated cost of building the mine and the number of workers has increased by more that 3 times while the volume of coal extraction remains unchanged.

The report also cites this example: According to the plans of the Kiev Planning Institute of the Ministry of Light Industry, where M. Ye Chayka works as a director, a number of new large textile enterprises have been built in the Ukraine. However, their plans were oriented toward outdated equipment, and other errors were permitted. It reached the point that 20-year-old twister machines, which had been withdrawn from production by supplier plants, were envisaged for the construction of the second phase of the Lisichansk woven fabric factory.

The republic's ministries of the coal and light industries, who approved these plans, were sharply criticized for this. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments need, within the shortest possible time, to complete inventories and appraisals of projects and resolutely reject those that do not comply with the tasks of accelerating scientific-technological progress.

The problems of modernizing and retooling the national economy, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said further, ultimately find an obstacle IN MACHING BUILDING AND THE TECHNICAL LEVEL OF MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT. And here the republic's responsibility is very great. After all, almost one-fifth of the country's machine-building potential is concentrated in the Ukraine.

Unfortunately, many leaders of machine-building enterprises and primary party organizations have not fully realized this responsibility. For nothing else can explain the fact that obsolete products comprise one-fourth of the output of machine-building enterprises.

The fact that certain obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms even now do not take principled stances on issues of retooling production and enhancing product quality gives rise to concern.

The Secretariat of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently heard a report from the Voroshilovgrad Gorkom. And what happened? The gorkom simply resigned itself to the fact that the tasks of introducing new equipment and progressive technologies at machine-building plants are not being accomplished and that products are being updated very slowly.

In this connection the Voroshilovgradteplovoz production association was subjected to serious criticism. The proportion of funds channeled into the modernization of enterprises in the city is decreasing, and more than 30 percent of workers are engaged in manual labor, while the gorkom occupies the stance of a detached observer and is taking no measures to alter the situation.

The collectives of the Berdyansk road machine-building plant, the Zhdanovtyazhmash and the Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda production associations, and others are also coping poorly with new output.

Many sectorial institutes are not substantially affecting the acceleration of scientific-technological progress in machine building; and some of them have had no developments at all surpassing the best homegrown and foreign examples. Most of these scientific collectives are in Zaporozhye and Kirovograd Oblasts and in Kiev. For instance, the All-Union Institute of Welding Engineering of the Ministry of Machine Building, where V.I. Chirgikalo is the director, has not made one such development. Moreover the 10 robot-controlled complexes created here turned out to be totally inefficient. Yet Communists and many conscientious and skilled experts work at the institute.

The Kiev Gorkom and Comrade Yu. N. Yelchenko must substantially investigate this institute.

One must also take notice of the fact that the periods for developing and assimilating production of many types of machine and equipment continue to be very long. Practically every sixth model of new equipment is made over more than 5 years, and at coal machine-building enterprises -- more than 10 years. Of course, with such an organization of affairs it is difficult to count on fundamental changes in the main directions of the economy's development.

Gosplan, the Commission on Issues of Scientific-Technological Progress of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, the Central Committee's Machine-Building Department and its chief Comrade B.M. Gayevoy need to draw the appropriate conclusions from all this.

The tasks of restructuring the national economy and its intensification necessitates MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE POWERFUL SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL of the republic. The plans here are large. It is envisaged to enhance the return of introducing scientific developments into the national economy by no less than 1.5 times compared to the previous 5-year plan and to bring it to R4.5-5 billion in 1990. It is projected to release 1.5 million people, or 2.1 times more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan, from manual labor through mechanization and automation. Moreover, these indicators must be considered as the minimum.

It is also planned to double the economic impact from specific republic scientific-technological programs. For this, the management of their implementation needs to be improved. Because what happens: verbally, everyone is for the programs. At the same time no one at ministries, parent institutes, and particularly in oblasts is specifically held accountable for the prompt and efficient fulfillment of their targets.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers recently determined measures to improve the management of programs and specified the responsibility of performers for their prompt implementation. This depends on this decision not being lost in local areas during a periodic staff "reshuffling."

Implementation of the projected measures to accelerate scientific-technological progress requires an EXPANSION IN THE SCALE OF UTILIZING RESEARCH AND DESIGN DEVELOPMENTS. For the time being this continues to be a major bottleneck. This year almost 7 percent of enterprises in the republic plan no work whatsoever on new equipment, and every fifth one is not introducing progressive technologies and production automation. Seven out of every ten are not modernizing equipment.

The Central Committee cannot come to terms with this and requires that ministries and departments, primarily in the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Gosagroprom, ensure a fundamental change in this sector. This needs an active involvement in the matter, and where necessary, the creation fo new science-and-production associations, intersectorial scientific-technological complexes, and engineering centers.

Leaders of ministries and departments and party and soviet organs are obliged to constantly and substantively study the key issues of accelerating scientific-technological progress in all sectors of the national economy. Things will not happen without this. The leading workers of the republic -- Central Committee secretaries, members of the Council of Ministers Presidium, and also departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- must devote significantly more attention to these issues. This applies equally to the leaders of the oblast and city component.

The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said further, has once again focused attention on the need to cardinally restructure CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. And this is understandable. After all, precisely capital construction, together with machine-building, has a decisive role in modernizing and retooling the entire national economy. In the current 5-year plan in the republic it is necessary to fulfill construction and installation work worth R67 billion, or 15 percent more than the previous one.

What needs to be done to enhance the efficiency of capital construction?

FIRST. It is necessary to resolutely overcome the deep-rooted practice of dispersing funds in numerous construction projects and to shift to planning the commissioning of all projects in strict accordance with normative time frames. For this, one needs to carefully analyze once again which of the secondary construction projects need to be mothballed and to exclude currently unnecessary projects from the structure of complexes scheduled for completion.

The fact that more than 200 production facilities in the republic have been under construction for 10 years or more indicates how ripe, how overripe, one may say, this issue is. Gosplan, ministries, and also the leaders of a number of oblasts, including Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov, and Kharkov Oblasts, are to blame here.

The Council of Ministers and Central Committee secretaries are also not displaying proper exactingness toward this.

It is necessary to draw the proper conclusions and literally declare "war" on construction schedule overruns.

SECOND. The concentration of production construction in industrial centers must be bolder and done on much larger scales. The advantages here are obvious. The cost and periods of construction of engineering buildings and utilities alone would decrease by about one-fifth. The Ukrainian SSR Gosplan is called on to find ways to overcome the existing departmentalist approach toward transferring shared funds to building key projects.

THIRD. Contracting ministries need to pay particular attention to the prompt commissioning of this year's most important production facilities. This is mentioned because ministries, in pursuit of fulfilling the total plan, lose control over products scheduled for completion. In particular, these are the by-products scheduled for completion. In particular, these are the by-product coal plant in Cherkassy, the purification works in Kommunarsk, the Yavorov Sera association, the worsted textile factory in Sumy, the sewing factory in Nikolayev Oblast, the mixed-feed plant in Rovno Oblast, and others.

In many respects this is the direct fault of Comrade Ministers B.A. Grechko, V.Z. Borisovskiy, V.P. Salo; and N.A. Pylnikov, chairman of Ukragrostroy, who were not able to organize work, taking into account contemporary requirements. Of course, this matter should be corrected, and immediately.

It is also necessary to study properly and utilize the experience of Beloryssian builders, which was discussed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

FOURTH. Funds should be fully utilized and the major program of the construction of apartment houses; of schools; of children's, medical, and cultural and educational institutions; and of vocational and technical schools should be fulfilled without fail. Its implementation must be constantly under the strict control of party committees. After all, disruptions have been permitted in a number of instances in the first half of the year. Thus, in Voroshilovgrad and Donetsk Oblasts plans for commissioning housing, schools, and hospitals; and in Kiev -- schools, vocational and technical schools, and children's preschool institutions. For housing construction it is necessary for enterprises to utilize their own funds more, and labor collectives should be more actively involved in performing construction work.

Gosplan and local organs must strictly see to it that during construction of production projects, construction ministries fully allocate funds for social construction envisaged by plans. The Gosagroprom, obkoms, and oblispolkoms also need to ensure prompt fulfillment of targets for building houses for the population evacuated from the zone of Chernobyl AES.

FIFTH. It is necessary to resolutely improve the organization of construction and to carry out everything that has been projected to modernize its production base. There is still a lot of bureaucracy here in managing the construction process, and new progressive forms and methods of economic management are being introduced slowly.

In order to correct the situation fundamentally, P. Ye. Yesipenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Ananyev, deputy chairman of Gosplan; and ministers must sharply alter the approach to solving the aforesaid problems and significantly enhance exactingness in everyday work.

A special place in the 5-year plan, the speaker noted, is assigned to the development of the AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX and fulfilling the tasks of the Food Program.

The course of acceleration in agriculture must be practically expressed primarily in ENHANCING THE STABILITY OF GRAIN PRODUCTION. By the end of the 5-year plan the gross grain harvest in the republic must increase by 13-15 million metric tons, or by 33-37 percent as compared to the average annual harvest for the previous 5 years.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers have approved a package of measures drawn up on the basis of proposals by oblasts, rayons, and farms, whose aim is to bring grain production to 54 million metric tons in 1990. A task of paramount importance now is to organize their precise fulfillment in each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The necessary forces and resources and local organizational and political work must be channeled into this.

Much here depends on how harmoniously, from the top to the bottom, organs of the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom, ministries and departments, and obkoms and oblispolkoms work.

The 5-year plan projects a substantial growth in the production of SUNFLOWERS -- which was lagging and for which the republic was criticized in the report of N.I. Ryzhkov, SUGAR BEET and other agricultural crops, as well as MEAT AND MILK.

These issues, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, have already been discussed at the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the previous Central Committee plenum, and it seems there is no need to repeat them. I would like only to stress once again that WE ARE OBLIGED TO ACCOMPLISH THESE TASKS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. Only thus will we be able to substantially IMPROVE SUPPLY of foodstuffs to the population, and people are expecting precisely this.

The ways to implement all these difficult tasks are well-known -- further intensifying production on the basis of using progressive technologies, increasing the volume of the application of mineral fertilizers, enhancing the efficiency of chemicalization and land reclamation, improving pedigree work, increasing production, and enhancing fodder quality.

The Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of ministers recently approved a PROGRAM OF DEVELOPING PRODUCTION OF FEED AND FEED PROTEIN FOR 1986-1990. And everything must be done so that it is fulfilled everywhere and so that already this year sufficient quantities of coarse and succulent feed are procured.

The speaker then noted that the UKRAINIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX HAS THE NECESSARY POTENTIAL to accomplish the worthwhile tasks. A powerful material-technical basis has been created here and in the new 5-year plan period it is planned to allot for its further development about 30 percent of the overall volume of capital investments for the republic's national economy. Therefore, it is extremely important here, just as in other branches, to increase sharply the returns from the potential that has been created and to use the allotted resources efficiently by directing them to wherever it is possible to obtain the best effects and ensure an essential increase in labor productivity within a short time.

It is obviuos that resources must be concentrated, first and foremost, on improving soil fertility, creating a modern base for product storage, and expanding and technically reequipping the processing enterprises. It goes without saying that the fulfillment of the program of social restructuring of the village continues to be one of the priority tasks.

The importance of forming AGRARIAN SCIENTIFIC-PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS was discussed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. There are now 24 such associations in the republic and the proposals for forming another six of them have been drafted.

In particular, the Dnepr scientific-production association for corn growing has achieved good results. In the 11th 5-Year Plan period it regionalized 16 new hybrids and increased production of seeds by 2.5 times. The hybrids selected by the association have been grown on a total of 4.5 million hectares of land, an acreage that is twice as large as the one used for this purpose prior to the formation of the association. The collective of the scientific-production association must be credited to a considerable extent fot the fact that for 2 successive years now the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast has produced more than one million metric tons of corn grain annually.

It is necessary to further expand the network of scientific-production associations and succeed in having each of them become in practice the catalyst of the accelerated development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of its zone, as was stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

AND ONE MORE QUESTION. It is necessary to resolutely intensify the struggle against the parasitic attitude of some leaders and to spread more actively the EXPERIENCE OF THE VOROSHILOVGRAD OBLAST which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The value of the initiative of the Voroshilovgrad Oblast people lies in the fact that they rely on their own forces and internal reserves to increase the output of food products.

The Ternopol, Lvov, and Kirovgrad Oblasts creatively utilize their own local possibilities to increase the output of food products. Unfortuneately, the same cannot be said about the Vinnitsa, Zhitomir, and some other oblasts that have mainly approached this important task only formally and have limited themselves to adopting resolutions without backing them up with the necessary engineering-technological calculations and organizational work in collectives.

A.M. Roshchupkin, chairman of the Crimean Oblispolkom, was criticized because his oblast is importing from other places considerable quantities of canned fruit and vegetable products, dried bread crumbs, vinegar, cakes, and other products that could be locally produced in sufficient quantities.

It was also noted that the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee and, first and foremost, its first deputy chairman, V.P. Popov, also should not adopt a detached attitude toward these questions.

The problem of satisfying the needs for various BABY FOOD PRODUCTS should be solved most quickly. At the same time, the necessary production facilities for their output are increasing only slowly and the existing enterprises in the Odessa, Kherson, Crimean, and Vinnitsa Oblasts are being poorly supplied with the necessary variety of raw materials. The Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has made it incumbent upon the State Planning Committee, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the republic's Ministry of Trade, and the Ukrainian Union of Consumers' Societies to ensure an increase in the production of baby food products to the point where the demand for them will be fully met.

Summing up the aforementioned, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that it is necessary to struggle in the right way for the intensification and efficiency of social production and for high rates of economic growth. It is necessary to struggle persistently and consistently every day in every sector and in every labor collective.

B) Improving the Final Results and the Work Quality Indexes and Properly Mastering the Economic Methods of Leadership

RADICALLY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS AND REDUCING THE EXPENDITURE OF MATERIAL, RAW MATERIALS, AND FUEL AND ENERGY RESOURCES represents a most important task on which the party and economic organs, social organizations, and all working people must concentrate their efforts.

A concrete action program for this purpose has been worked out in the republic and the goals have been determined which must be achieved at all costs. The proportional share of products of the highest quality category must be doubled in this 5-year plan period. The work resources of machines and equipment must be increased by half as much again.

Many collectives are quite successful in dealing with the questions of improving the quality of their products and have adopted a very responsible approach to accomplishing this task. The products of the collectives of production associations of the Kiev machine tool building, Sumy Imeni M.V. Frunze machine building, Zaporozhtransformator, and Prikarpatskiy furniture combines, the Voroshilovgrad knitted products factory, and some other enterprises are at the level of the highest world achievements. And in this connection no special conditions have been created for these collectives and they work with the same kind of equipment and materials as other collectives. The difference -- and often a very essential difference -- is only in the attitude toward tasks and in the skill and ability to mobilize people and to ensure a high standard of work organization and the strictest observance of technological discipline.

It would seem that the ministries and departments and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must be everything to ensure that the experience of advance collectives is introduced everywhere. However, this is by far not so in practice. Moreover, the situation has deteriorated this year: The proportional share of manufactured goods of the highest-quality category in the overall output of products has even declined. It declined by a factor of 1.5 in the Vinnitsa, Poltava, and Kherson Oblasts.

The conclusion suggests itself in this connection: The obkom secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen of the aforementioned oblasts have simply adopted a formalistic attitude toward the topical nationwide tasks of the struggle for quality.

Several machine building enterprises and branch scientific and designing organizations have proven to be totally unprepared for the new quality requirements. And as a result, following the new quality certification, this year the output of products with high quality mark has been reduced in many enterprises. It is also impossible not to take into account the fact that the unsatisfactory quality of many types of industrial products is the main reason for their low competitiveness in foreign markets, for which many enterprises have been criticized in the report.

Unfortunately, the initiators of the struggle for quality, the Lvov Oblast people, themselves are also losing ground. As far as the quality index is concerned, the oblast occupies the 19th place in the republic. It is obvious that the words of some oblast leaders are at variance with their deeds.

The question of the quality of consumer goods also continues to be acute. It is not the first time that the responsibility of the leaders of ministries and departments for product quality is discussed. However, so far many of them have failed to draw the necessary conclusions and take the necessary practical measures.

It seems that the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers also intends to continue to limit itself to criticisms.

The work of ministries and departments in supplying the market with quality commodity goods will be discussed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine in the near future. Party committees, too, must make a change and replace admonitions with principled appraisals and, if necessary, also with organizational conclusions.

The republican administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards headed by N.Z. Ponomarenko has contributed very little to improving the quality and technical standards of products. At present its work is poor and the administration has essentially failed to find a place for itself in the fulfillment of this most important task.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy spoke next about questions of ECONOMIZING IN RESOURCES AND REDUCING THE MATERIAL INTENSIVENESS OF PRODUCTION. It is necessary to work even more persistently and purposefully to accomplish these tasks, he stressed. As is known, in the current 5-year plan period the republic plans to provide 75 to 80 percent of the planned increment in the consumption of the most important types of resources by economizing in their use, and to increase the proportional share of secondary raw materials and other materials in the overall consumption of resources to 14 percent. These indexes are somewhat higher than the corresponding indexes for the entire country. All ministries and departments and all oblasts have been assigned concrete tasks for economizing in the main types of resources and including secondary raw materials in economic turnover.

On the whole, these tasks are being fulfilled. However, according to an analysis, the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee and some ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms deal with these questions only incidentally and exercise little influence on the state of affairs in this connection. In the first quarter the Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovgrad, Poltava, and Crimean Oblasts failed to fulfill the tasks for economizing in four out of eight main types of resources.

Last year the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine approved the work experience of the Voroshilovgrad territorial administration of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products in organizing the centralized supply of the oblast's national economy and population with fuel and lubricating materials. Convincing results were achieved: Despite an increase in the number of motor vehicles and tractors, the consumption of gasoline decreased by 8 percent. Fuel waste and thefts were stopped (the receipts alone from fuel sales to the population increased by nearly 2.5 times). Zaporozhye and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts are actively introducing this experience.

But some leaders of Donetsk Oblast have adopted a different approach to this important task. Comrade S.V. Esin, first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, has sent an official letter to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers advising it that he sees nothing useful in his neighbors' experiment and requesting that the experiment not be extended to his oblast.

It is a legitimate question: Is it possible that the oblispolkom headed by Comrade A.S. Statinov does not grasp the importance of this task? After all, the problem of fuel economy is extremely acute for the oblast. [paragraph continues]

Last year the overconsumption of automobile gasoline and diesel fuel in the system of the Donetsk agro-industrial committee alone amounted to more than 73,000 metric tons at a cost of R8.2 million. The thermal generator installations burned 30,000 metric tons of diesel fuel at a cost of over R2 million, instead of stove coke fuel. Any comments are superfluous here: It is necessary to introduce order here and, if necessary, also to make use of the authorities.

EVERYONE -- FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY AND THE MINISTER TO THE DIRECTOR AND INDIVIDUAL WORKER -- MUST REALIZE: IF THE TASKS OF ECONOMIZING ARE NOT RELIABLY FULFILLED, PRODUCTION OPERATIONS WILL BECOME DISORGANIZED AND THE FULFILLMENT OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN WILL BE JEOPARDIZED.

Extensive work is in progress in the republic as well as in the entire country TO PERFECT THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. The economic accountability methods and the progressive brigade forms of work organization are being introduced more actively. The structure of ministries and departments and of industrial and production associations is being perfected.

At the same time the standard of work by the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committees for Labor and on Prices, the republican offices of Gosbank and the Bank for Financing Capital Investments, and the Central Statistical Administration of the Ukrainian SSR, are as yet far from fully meeting contemporary demands. They do not always conduct a profound study of the state of affairs and they do not show the proper initiative in preparing proposals on major long-term issues. It is necessary to decisively improve all planning and analytical work. The planning organs are obliged to bear full responsibility for detailed study and precise and complete on-the-spot implementation of adopted decisions.

For the fulfillment of the 5-year plan it is especially important that in cases of necessity the State Planning Committee of the Ukrainian SSR redistribute resources in good time and within the set limits, in the interests of further perfecting proportions between and especially within branches, and of making fuller use of the potential opened up by scientific-technical progress. This applies equally to ministries and departments.

The fact that certain of them are slow in reorganizing is attested to, for instance, by the serious shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Power and Electrification of the Ukrainian SSR. Due to a low standard of discipline and organization as well as to unsatisfactory work with servicing personnel in the last year and a half, a number of major disruptions occurred in the electricity supply to the national economy. As a result of this, certain enterprises in ferrous metallurgy and in the chemicals industry were halted. Great material damage was done to the state.

Instead of intensifying prophylactic work to prevent accidents and ensuring an uninterrupted electricity supply to the consumers, the leaders of the ministry strive to smooth over shortcomings and omissions, or else shift the blame to others. The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has reprimanded the minister, Comrade V.F. Sklyarov, for permitting serious disruptions of the electricity supply and for insufficient exactingness toward subordinates. The ministry's party committee has been instructed to bring the deputy minister, Comrade V.I. Martinyuk, and a number of other leading workers, to strict party account.

A considerable number of burning issues, including some of an organizational nature, have accumulated in the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Trade, and the Ministry of Motor Transport of the Ukrainian SSR, and in certain other ministries and departments. The republic's Council of Ministers must be swifter in finishing its preparation of proposals on all these issues, and it must be more insistent in setting them before the appropriate organs.

Finally, it is also necessary to gain an understanding of the expediency of the functioning of every kind of scientific research and planning and design subsection and laboratory, which are sometimes artifically created, and many of which have essentially turned into appendages of the apparatus of ministries. It is not the first time that this question has been posed, but until now there have been no clear line and no principled, resolute actions on the part of either the ministers or the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Comrade S.I. Gurenko. And it is already time that concrete measures were taken.

A large place in the report was devoted to the work of the ORGANS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX.

It was noted that the shift to the new conditions of economic operations has widened the initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and makes it possible to resolve urgent questions more effectively. But unfortunately, as yet far from all oblast agro-industrial committees, rayon agro-industrial associations, and specialists of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committe are working as the times and tasks require.

Evidence of this is provided both by the letters received by the CPSU Central Committee among others and by on-the-spot study of the state of affairs. Thus, in only 2 months the leaders and specialists of Burynskiy Rayon of Sumy Oblast were invited to various conferences in the rayon and oblast 41 times. And Ternopolskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association received 430 different letters and telephone messages -- more than 130 a month -- in the first quarter alone. In individual cases the oblast agro-industrial committee and its chairman, Comrade L.M. Malanchuk, require a report on 40-50 indices.

The first secretaries of the corresponding party obkoms, Comrades I.G. Grintsov and A.I. Korniyenko, were criticized for such unsuitable methods of work, where people are simply not allowed to get down to work.

Such a style, if one can call it that, is also typical of certain agro-industrial organs of Rovno, Zaporozhye, Odessa, and a number of other oblasts. Of course, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine cannot and will not reconcile itself to this. But it is not clear why the leadership of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets have permitted this.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee, the party obkoms, and the oblast executive committees are obliged to take all necessary measures in order that the administrative organs of the agro-industrial complex rid themselves of old methods of leadership in a short space of time and concentrate their efforts above all on introducing scientific achievements and advanced experience, on rendering concrete assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and on solving really large tasks which ensure that the 5-year plan is fulfilled.

A more active and principled position on these matters must be adopted by the departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine responsible for agriculture and the food industry and organizational party work.

The Report noted that the situation requries that we SHIFT TO NEW WORKING METHODS NOT IN WORDS BUT IN DEEDS. In practice this means:

-- in every administrative link it is necessary to have good knowledge of the state of affairs and to analyze it systematically and deeply;

--more work should be done immediately in the labor collectives, concretely helping them to solve the tasks set for the 5-year plan period;

-- all levels of leaders must bear personal responsibility for the assigned sector and not shift it onto others, they must fulfill their obligations to the full extent, work enterprisingly and creatively, not shirk difficulties, and display day-to-day concern for people;

-- in literally every sector it is necessary to conduct an irreconcilable struggle against mismanagement and eyewash, to be self-critical in assessing the results of one's work, to be guided by the best experience in all matters, and to see the long term.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed that what is involved in the final analysis is the fact that we MUST NURTURE A CONTEMPORARY TYPE OF ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP, A PERSON WITH AN INHERENT BREADTH OF POLITICAL VIEWS, A HIGH DEGREE OF PROFESSIONALISM AND COMPETENCE, AND AN ABILITY TO COMBINE RIGOROUS ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS WITH ECONOMIC EXPEDIENCY AND TO BE GUIDED BY STATEWIDE AND NATIONWIDE INTERESTS IN ALL MATTERS.

Concluding his analysis of the tasks of the 5-year plan, the speaker informed the Central Committee members about the course of the work to liquidate the consequences of the accident at ther Chernobyl AES, which claimed human victims and caused great material damage.

It was noted that from the very first days the CPSU Central Committee Politburo assumed control of all organizational work to rapidly overcome the accident and limit its consequences. A number of resolutions have been adopted in an operative manner, the necessary resources are being allocated in full, and the best scientific-technical forces in the country are being mobilized.

Work is now being carried out to conserve the fourth reactor, to deactivate the territory, to prevent the pollution of reservoirs, to prepare for the introduction of the reserve first and second power units into use in the set time-scale, and also to provide the evacuated population with employment, housing, and social and medical services.

Reservoirs, dams, filter dykes, coffer dams, and silt pits are being constructed to prevent the pollution of reservoirs. Painstaking raditation monitoring of all rivers in the Dnepr Basin and of food products is being carried out.

A total of 7,250 farmstead-type houses with attached structures will have to be built in a number of populated areas of Kiev Oblast and in some villages in Zhitomir Oblast. Another 6,000 private houses will be repaired for evacuated families to move into. It is also necessary to construct electrical power and water supply networks and to lay roads, including one from the watch settlement [vakhtovoy poselok] to the AES.

More than 50,000 construction workers from all oblasts in the republics are working here.

THE VOLUME OF WORK IS GREAT, AND IT IS BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE FORCES OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. WE ARE PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL, THE SPEAKER EMPHASIZED, TO THE PARTY, SOVIET, AND ECONOMIC ORGANS AND THE LABOR COLLECTIVES, ABOVE ALL FROM MOSCOW AND MANY TOWNS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND ALL REPUBLICS, FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT AND FOR THE FRATERNAL FEELINGS THEY HAVE DISPLAYED.

The Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine recently discussed the reports by Comrade A.P. Lyashko, by Comrades G.I. Revenko, V.M. Kavun, and L.I. Palazhchenko, first secretaries of Kiev, Zhitomir, and Chernigov Oblasts, and by Comrade V.A. Zgurskiy, chairman of Kiev City City Soviet Executive Committee, on the course of fulfillment of the resolutions by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Measures to improve organization and intensify the rate of this work are planned.

Every oblast, ministry, and department in the republic is implementing measures to make good the losses caused by the accident in industrial and agricultural production. The disappearance of part of the capacities of the Chernobyl AES may have an effect on the electrical power supply to the national economy.

In order not to allow the electrical power supply to become worse in the coming fall and winter period it is necessary to ensure that maximum utilization is made of the established capacities of all existing electrical power stations and that a timely and high-quality repair campaign is conducted, and also to ensure that repairs to each power unit are carried out 3 or 4 days more rapidly. Calculations show that by doing this alone it is possible to reduce the shortfall in energy capacities by 1.5 to 2 million kilowatts.

Ministries, departments, and oblast executive committees must develop realistic schedules for each enterprise to lower electrical energy consumption during the peak hours, of maximum load, and they must ensure that the daily limits for the consumption of electrical energy are strictly observed and that tasks of saving energy are fulfilled.

To turn all of party work toward people, toward the living cause [main subhead]

The July CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that renewal in society is impossible without without FUNDAMENTAL REORGANIZATION, ABOVE ALL OF THE STYLE AND METHODS OF THE PARTY'S WORK IN ALL ITS SECTORS. It is precisely the party committees and primary party organizations which are called upon to provide models of work in the new way and to set an example of practicality and principle.

It is possible to say with full justification that the first steps in this direction are already to be seen. The activity of Kiev, Donetsk, Sumy, and Kharkov party organizations on a number of issues was given a positive appraisal at the June CPSU Central Committee plenum. Active work to establish a creative, businesslike atmosphere in labor collectives has been developed by the party committees of Dnepropetrovsk, Vinnitsa, Cherkasskiy Rayon in Cherkassy Oblast, Kamensk-Bugskiy Rayon in Lvov Oblast, Chernomorskiy Rayon in Krymskaya Oblast, and others.

But, stressed the speaker, that is merely the beginning of the fundamental reorganization which life and the state of affairs require. The necessary changes have not yet occurred in the work of many party committees in the republic. Certain party workers have not interpreted the decisions of the 27th Congress in a proper manner, have not grasped the essence of reorganization, and frequently substitute words for actions. There are also those who are waiting to see whether everything will not return to the former situation.

THE SECRETARIES OF A NUMBER OF PARTY COMMITTEES ARE SLOW TO MASTER POLITICAL METHODS OF LEADERSHIP. And after all, as the June CPSU Central Committee noted, an enormous role in the establishment of a new style of work belongs precisely to the leaders of party committees. Unfortunately, the aspiration of many of them, especially those in the rayon sector, to replace soviet and economic organs has not yet been eradicated. Just as they became accustomed to commanding in their time, so they command now, too -- when to sow and when to harvest, what to do and what not to do.

Certain obkoms display unforgiveable tolerance toward workers who bungle work and violate party ethics and the CPSU Statute for years on end. Thus, A.A. Melnik was head of Kryzhopolskiy Raykom in Vinnitsa Oblast for over 10 years. What, then, was his "contribution" to the work of the rayon party organization? Just 1 year after his election the obkom bureau reprimanded A.A. Melnikov for relaxing his exactingness toward the leaders of economic units. Three years later he received a strict reprimand with notation in his registration card for immodesty and excess in repairing his apartment. After another 3 years the obkom bureau punished him for serious shortcomings in the development of agricultural production. Finally, in November 1983, he received another strict reprimand for shortcomings in preparing for the rayon party conference and for organizing a collective drinking-bout after it had ended.

It is clear from everything that the first secretary of the raykom had lost any party principle and had completely ignored criticism. He had shown lack of control and direct indulgence toward leading cadres, which had led to falsely inflated figures and to a sharp drop in feed production and in the productiveness of livestock-breeding.

But it was only in April of this year, after sharp criticism in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, that the Vinnitsa Obkom Bureau found the strength to party with this excuse for a leader -- he was removed from his post with another strict reprimand with notation in his registration card. It is clear that such rotten liberalism inflicts harm on the cause and loss of authority on the party organization.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum it was stressed that IT IS NECESSARY TO REORGANIZE AT ALL LEVELS.

It stands to reason that it is extremely important to intensify practicality and initiative in the work of primary party organizations, and to do this it is naturally necessary to render them more purposeful assistance. It should be recognized frankly that we have not reached a point where the party apparatus studies not papers but the real state of affairs, and works not with papers but people. Party workers continue to spend most of the time in their offices, and although they do much work, they rarely visit primary party organizations, they do not render concrete, on-the-spot assistance in reorganizing work, and they do not see past current events to the long term.

As is known, the Central Committee plenum sharply criticized the Odessa Obkom for superfluous paperwork. This, after all, is how far it goes: the workers in the construction department of that obkom spent 3 days on official trips in 5 months of this year, while those of the department of administrative organs spent 5 days. The overwhelming majority of the official trips of secretaries and heads of departments last 1 day. A comrade travels 150 or 200 kilometers like the wind and then returns. Where is his knowledge of real life to come from?

Conferences involving many people are held very often and, for any reason, in Khmelnitskiy Oblast. For instance, in the first quarter of this year about 9,000 people attended various oblast conferences, seminars, and scientific-practical conference here on agricultural issues alone. In Kamenets-Podolskiy 16 different mass events involving 4,000 people were held in March. Moreover, most of these events were held on workdays.

With the tacit consent of the party obkom, many thousands of people are simply not given a chance to get down to work. And the party and soviet apparatus sits back and writes out certificates and reports instead of engaging in living matters.

The speaker asked whether they really do not know in Khmelnitskaya Oblast, and whether Comrade V. G. Dikusarev does not know, the directives on this issue. For an experienced first secretary like you that is unforgiveable, he said.

Unfortunately, this does not apply only to Khmelnitskiy Oblast. The Kharkov gorkom (first secretary Comrade K. V. Khirnyy) holds conferences for various reasons and for no reason. The following fact was cited: The general director of the Kharkov Reinforced Concrete Production Association was invited to party, soviet, and economic organs over 100 times in 4 and 1/2 months. And this occurs in full view of the party obkom.

The report noted that in many party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs, faith in paperwork is still very much alive: Resolutions, enactments, and plans are adopted which contain no concrete measures, timescales, or bearers of responsibility. For instance, in the year since the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Chernovitskiy Obkom adopted 171 resolutions on major issues alone, that is, 41 more than in the previous period of the same duration.

The flow of paper from above is frequently aggravated by the collection of a vast amount of information from below. The Voroshilovgrad Coal Production Association, for instance, compiled 52 accountability reports according to procedures not laid down in the established system (and that is 600,000 indices and corresponding expenditure of more than 43,000 rubles). Many of these were prepared on the demand of the party obkom.

Of course, order has already been largely imposed here. But such cases speak of the fact that secretaries and departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and primarily those of organizational party work, as well as inspectors, are bad at studying the state of affairs on the spot and late in finding out about such glaring cases, and consequently do not take the necessary measures. SUPERFLUOUS PAPERWORK, AS THE JUNE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM STRESSED, IS BY NO MEANS A TECHNICAL BUT A POLITICAL ISSUE. It is time to realize at last that this is nothing other than the replacement of live organizational work by bureaucratic leadership methods which hinder initiative from below and which distract workers from the accomplishment of concrete tasks and from people's day-to-day concerns.

V.I. Lenin stated that the bureaucrat is "OUR WORSE DOMESTIC ENEMY." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, p 15)

Unfortunately, many councils for the promotion of scientific-technological progress attached to party committees also run along bureaucratic lines. Instead of becoming a living and effective form of link with scientists and specialists, some of them dissipate their strength in petty issues and produce new papers and sessions. This applies in particular to the councils of this type attached to Khmelnitskiy obkom, Zaporozhye gorkom, and certain other party committees.

The attraction of bureaucratic working methods -- one might even say the nostagia for them -- is especially graphically visible in the activity of certain leaders of ministries and departments who cannot (or do not want) at all to keep in step with the times.

This is how the minister D.P. Galkin is "reorganizing" the activity of the apparatus of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the Ukrainian SSR, his shortcomings in his style of work, incidentally, having already been pointed out to him. Whereas 383 sessions and conferences were held here last year, the figure is already over 200 for the present half-year. [paragraph continues]

This year alone the ministry has managed to send out more than 15,000 different documents to the field. In the course of checks it was revealed that subsections of the ministry demanded 110 forms of illegal accounts comprising 186,000 indices for 1 year from subministerial enterprises and organizations. At the same time, as is known, many pressing tasks are not being accomplished.

Great blame also lies with the ministry party committee (secretary Comrade V.F. Kutsyr) here, which does not exert the proper influence on perfecting the apparatus' style of work and on strengthening discipline of fulfillment.

The impression is created that certain leaders of ministries and departments, associations and departments, have simply unlearnt how to accomplish elementary tasks in an effective manner. The Central Committee continues to receive letters about petty economic issues. Moreover, analysis shows that the number of such documents increases to the same degree as the failure to fulfill tasks is noted.

It must be said that impractical bureaucratic leadership methods are being overcome only slowly in the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the Ministry of Consumer Services of the Ukrainian SSR, the ministers in charge of which are Comrades V.D. Ploshchenko and V.I. Slinchenko. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine proposed that the Council of Ministers examine the state of affairs in the above ministries, take severe measures in order to impose order, and bring to account those officials who ignore and essentially sabotage the directives on reducing the flow of paper.

The time has evidently come for the bureaus and secretariats of the Central Committee and obkoms, and for the Party Control Commission attached to the Central Committee of the Ukraine, to take the most decisive measures in every concrete case of superfluous paperwork.

Serious claims were made in the report with regard to the Rovno obkom's style of work in educating cadres. The Party Control Committee attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine recently revealed major violations of state discipline, artificially inflated figures, and cases where leading workers had received illegal bonuses, at a high-voltage apparatus plant. Material on this issue was sent to the obkom in order for action to be taken.

How, then, did the obkom act? It sent the material to the gorkom, which in turn sent it on to the plant's party committee. Many of the guilty, including the director of the enterprise, have been brought to account. But they have nevertheless all been left in their posts, and no one even thought of making up for the damage done to the state. Moreover, 2 weeks later the gorkom bureau recognized the plant as a winner of socialist competition.

With the direct connivance of the obkom, the necessary measures were not taken with regard to officials in cases of embezzlement and artificially inflated figures in the "Azot" association, in the Rovno Agricultural Machine-Building Plant, in a geological prospecting expedition, and in other organizations.

Is it not clear to Comrade T.I. Panasenko, the obkom's first secretary, that such a position runs quite counter to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee?

It is quite obvious that it is impossible to ensure reorganization and acceleration if everyone does not proceed from the fact that THE MAIN CRITERION FOR ASSESSING WORKERS IS THEIR ABILITY TO SOLVE QUALITATIVELY NEW TASKS.

The Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have analyzed the makeup of cadres from these positions. In the current year, 295 workers on the Central Committee's list [nomenklatura] have been reassigned in the interests of work, while 22 people have been dismissed for not coping or for having compromised themselves. A number of workers had to be dismissed just after the 27th CPSU congress.

In May of this year, the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine carefully examined the makeup of leading party and soviet cadres and also the changes which have occurred during the last 5 years. Measures were planned, the implementation of which will make it possible to improve the selection, deployment, and education of cadres.

In this sector more than anywhere else it is unthinkable to live and work without perspective. Every party committee must have a clear prognosis of cadre reassignments for the entire period between congresses, it must search for enterprising young cadres who are capable of moving matters forward, and it must purposefully prepare reserves from them. This will undoubtedly be promoted by the measures to greatly perfect the party political education of leading cadres which were confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at the end of last month.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of DEMOCRATIZING SOCIAL LIFE, ESTABLISHING SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES MORE FULLY, AND DEVELOPING CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM. He stated that there is every right to note that, in this respect, the situation has changed for the better in the last year.

People see and understand this. As a result, the authority of the party and its Central Committee has risen among the masses. Further democratization of all aspects of social life is unthinkable without all possible development of publicity and initiative and of the activity of each and every person.

It stands to reason that PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST CONSTANTLY ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL SITUATION, HAVE A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF PUBLIC OPINION, SEE THE REAL PROCESSES OCCURRING LOCALLY, IN LABOR COLLECTIVES, AND IN DIFFERENT STRATA OF THE POPULATION, AND RESPOND TO THEM IN A TIMELY FASHION. That is important, because costs cannot be avoided here.

The report notes further that there were a considerable number of critical remarks and practical proposals at the writers' and cinematographers' congresses, which were, as a whole, conducted in a healthy and businesslike atmosphere. The necessary measures will be taken with regard to these remarks and proposals. At the same time, individual speeches contained immature, demagogic, and incorrect arguments. This is evidence of grave omissions in the work of the party organizations of certain creative unions, a fact which must, of course, be attended to by both the Kiev Obkom and the Central Committee departments of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

It must be said that the attitude of party committees toward shortcomings has undoubtedly become harder. After the congress Communists began to look at their work with different eyes, as it were, and to speak out boldly and frankly about urgent problems. This was clearly shown in the course of discussion of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress.

However, a healthy and businesslike spirit of criticism has not yet filtered through to all party organizations. There are still frequent cases to be met where criticism is not followed by practical conclusions and actions. Often everything is reduced merely to the registration of cases. The guilty are not brought to account, and consequently, the situation does not change.

EVERYTHING THAT HINDERS FORWARD MOVEMENT AND THE ACCELERATION OF DEVELOPMENT MUST NOT ONLY BE SUBJECT OT CRITICISM, BUT ALSO ERADICATED IN THE MOST DECISIVE MANNER. Placidity and complacency must be found nowhere. It is very important not to reduce criticism to a transient campaign and not to turn it into a sort of fashion.

In this respect, the report stresses the necessity of intensifying attention toward putting into practice the critical remarks and proposals which Communists voiced in the course of the last accountability report and election campaign and of the discussion of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is also necessary to resolutely put an end to all attempts to suppress criticism. This year the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has carefully verified all letters whose authors reported cases of persecution for criticism. A number of facts were confirmed through verification. For instance among those who were subjected to victimization by leaders of enterprises and organizations were A.A. Krasnyanskaya, worker of the Staro Konstantinov bakery plant; N.G. Agonichkina, manager of the dairy products farm of the Imeni Petrovskiy Kolkhoz in Poltavskiy Rayon of Poltava Oblast; and M.A. Pavlovskiy, worker of the Zhitomir Specialized Motor Transport Depot of the Ukrainian Adminstration for the Transport of Meat and Daily Products.

Strong measures were taken in connection with these facts. The workers of party committees who had failed to call to order those who suppressed criticism were severely punished. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine will continue to follow this line. The same is required from all party committees.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, the speaker noted, sharply raised the TASK OF INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS, OBJECTIVITY, AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MASS INFORMATION MEDIA. The period itself and the spirit of reorganization demand that they intrude more boldly in life, deal more actively with problematic topics, and conduct more frank and truthful talks with readers and audience.

Unfortunately, the press, radio, and television often treat with indifference and bypass many questions that animate the people. At times some publications lack thoroughness, and acuity, a journalistic attitude of searching and skill. For instance, leafing through the newspapers SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBASS, ZAPORIZKA PRAVDA, and Kherson's NADDNIPRYANSKA PRAVDA for the period after the party congress, it is difficult to find any interesting articles on work reorganization or on new growths of what is new and advanced. The pages of these and many other press organs convey grayness and boredom.

It goes without saying that not only the information media but our entire enormous ideological arsenal must be oriented toward the most important task, the task of implementing the decisions of the party congress and ensuring the fulfillment of the plans of the 5-year plan. It is necessary to fully utilize the ideological wealth and mobilizing force of the congress' program documents for the people's political education and for increasing their labor and social activeness.

In a relatively short period since the congress the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a number of major fundamental resolutions on reorganizing the management of the economy, on perfecting the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex and light industry, on radically improving the quality of products, on housing problems, on restructuring the higher and medium-level specialized schools, on intensifying the struggle against unearned incomes, and others. It is necessary to convey the essence of these party documents to every workingman and to use concrete examples from life to show to the people and convince them about what the implementation of these documents will do for society and every individual.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion:

The draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Republic for the current 5-year plan period we are about to discuss envisages the fulfillment of large-scale and responsible tasks. Our industrious and talented people, who have accepted the ideas of the congress and the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum as their own cause, are capable of fulfilling them.

More than half of the first year of the 5-year plan period is already behind us. There is not much time left for us to improve our work and pull up the lagging sectors, however, there is some time left and it has to be used as effectively as possible. It must be clear to everyone that the appraisal of the activities of party organizations and the appraisal of cadres and their competence and poltical maturity will depend in many respects on this year's results.

FULFILLING THE PLAN OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD MEANS PROVING WITH WORK THAT THE ACCELERATION PLANNNED BY THE PARTY HAS ACQUIRED VITAL FORCE AND HAS BECOME A REAL PROCESS. It means passing a severe test by working in a new way and laying a firm foundation for a successful completion of the entire 5-year plan.

The nationwide socialist competitions, the patriotic movement for worthily preparing for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and all our thoughts, forces, and energies must be directed at these goals.

LAUNCHES OF TWO 'COSMOS' SATELLITES REPORTED

'Cosmos-1763'

LD181436 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- On July 16, [date as received] 1986 the Soviet Union has put into orbit another satellite, the Cosmos-1763.

The satellite carries instrumentation for space explorations.

The satellite is put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 100.5 minutes,

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 814 kilometres,

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 761 kilometres,

Orbital inclination -- 74.1 degrees.

Apart from scientific instrumentation, the satellite has:

A radio system for precise measuring the orbit's elements,

A radiotelemetery system to transmit data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

Instrumentation aboard the satellite is operating smoothly.

The coordination computing centre is processing transmitted information.

'Cosmos-1764'

LD181441 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- On July 17, [date as received] 1986 the Soviet Union has put into orbit another satellite, the Cosmos-1764.

The satellite carries instrumentation for space explorations.

The satellite is put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 89.7 minutes,

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 368 kilometres,

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) — 182 kilometres,

Orbital inclination -- 64.9 degrees.

Apart from scientific instrumentation, the satellite has:

A radio system for precise measuring the orbit's elements,

A radiotelementery system to transmit data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

Instrumentation aboard the satellite is operating smoothly.

The coordination computing centre is processing transmitted information.

COSMONAUTS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON EXPLOITS

LD181946 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Two Soviet cosmonauts, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev, have spoken at a news conference, their first after their recent 4-month space mission. They returned to earth on Wednesday [16 July] and are undergoing medical examination at the Baykonur space complex. Doctors have allowed them to make strolls. Both cosmonauts sleep well and have a good appetite.

Kizim and Solovyev told journalists that they were happy that they had managed to work abroad two orbital stations. The crew noted the comfortable conditions at the Mir orbital station, which would serve as the basis for a permanently manned research complex. Both crew members are great sports fans, so they spent the evening watching the recordings of the opening ceremony of the Goodwill Games and the final match of the world football cup between Argentina and Federal Germany.

SPACE INFORMATION CENTER SET UP IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD191621 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata, 19 Jul (TASS) -- An interdisciplinary center for the reception and processing of space information for the requirements of geology, agriculture, and the protection of the biosphere has been created by the government of Soviet Kazkhstan.

The automated complex for the reception of telemetric information is located in the Tien Shan mountains at a height of 3,600 meters, among the eternal glaciers. "We have been very busy recently," Soviet scientist Viktor Drobzhev told a TASS correspondent. "From the manned 'Mir--Soyuz T-15,' specialists have received photographs and a spectral analysis of the Tien Shan glaciers. This information has made it possible to remove many stations and groups of hydrologists near the moraine lakes. The lakes are not going to overflow in the near future and glacial flow is not envisaged for the time being. [quotation marks as received] [passage omitted]

The creation of a space center in Alma-Ata was envisaged by the program for the development of aeronautical and space methods of studying the surface of the earth and its depths, which was adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. Similar centers have been set up in Moscow, Tashkent, Novosibirsk, and Khabarovsk.